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The Vermont Gazette

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 45, *of* Vol. IX.] FRIDAY April 6, 1792. [Whole No. 461.

Printed and published (every Monday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

LAW OF THE UNION.

An act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representative of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the battalion of artillery now in service be completed according to the establishment, and that the two regiments of infantry, now in service, be completed to the number of nine hundred and sixty noncommissioned officers, privates and musicians, each.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be raised for a term not exceeding three years, three additional regiments, each of which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of nine hundred and sixty noncommissioned officers, privates and musicians; and that one of the said regiments be organized in the following manner, that is to say, two battalions of infantry, each of which, exclusively of the commissioned, officers shall consist of three hundred & twenty noncommissioned officers, privates and musicians and one squadron of light dragoons, which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of three hundred and twenty noncommissioned officers, privates and musicians; and that it shall be a condition in the inlistment of the said dragoons, to serve as dismounted dragoons, whenever they shall be ordered thereto: that the organization of the said squadron of light dragoons shall be as follows, to wit; one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon's mate, and four troops, each of which shall consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, four serjeants, four corporals, one farrier, one sadler, one trumpeter and sixtynine dragoons; and the president may arm the said troops as he shall think proper.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, to organize the said five regiments of infantry, and the said corps of horse and artillery, as he shall judge expedient, diminishing the number of corps, or taking from one corps and adding to another, as shall appear to him proper, so that the whole number of officers and men shall not exceed the limits above described—Provided that the said three regiments shall be discharged as soon as the United States shall be at peace with the indian tribes.

And be it further enacted, That the noncommissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said three regiments shall be enlisted for the term of three years, unless previously discharged.

And be it further enacted, That every recruit, who shall be enlisted by virtue of this act, shall receive eight dollars bounty, and that the same shall be made up to the noncommissioned officers, privates, and musicians now in service, who have enlisted for three years, since the passing of the act, entitled "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers who shall be employed to recruit for the establishment, shall be entitled to receive, for every recruit, duly enlisted and mustered, two dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the monthly pay of the commissioned officers, noncommissioned officers, privates, & musicians, on the military establishment of the United States, and of the three regiments authorised by this act, shall be, in future, as follows, free of all deductions, to wit: General staff—A major general, one hundred and sixtysix dollars. A brigadier general, one hundred and four dollars. Quarter master, one hundred dollars. Adjutant, to do also the duty of inspector, seventy-five dollars. Chaplain, fifty dollars. Surgeon, seventy dollars. Deputy-quarter-master, fifty dollars. Aid-de-camp, in addition to his pay in the line, twentyfour dollars. Brigademajor to act as deputy inspector, in addition to his pay in the line, 24 dollars. Principal artificer, forty dollars. Second artificer, twentysix dollars—Regimental—Lieutenant-colonel-commandant, seventyfive dollars. Major-commandant of artillery, and major of dragoons, fiftyfive dollars. Paymaster, in addition to his pay in the line, ten dollars Quarter-master, in addition to his pay in the line, eight dollars. Adjutant, in addition to his pay in the line, ten dollars. Majors of infantry, fifty dollars. Captains, forty dollars. Lieutenants, twenty six dollars. Ensigns and cornets, twenty dollars. Surgeons, forty five dollars. Mates, thirty dollars. Serjeantmajors and quarter master-serjeants, seven dollars. Senior musicians, six dollars, Serjeants, six dollars. Corporals, five dollars. Privates, three dollars. Musicians, four dollars. Artificers allowed to the infantry, light dragoons, and artillery and included as privates, eight dollars. Matrons and nurses in the hospital, eight dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the rations or money in lieu thereof, for the commissioned, noncommissioned officers, privates and musicians of the additonal troops herein mentioned, shall be the same as described in the aforesaid act, entitled "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States," and in the act passed in the third session of the first congress, entitled "An act for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment of the United Strtes, and for making farther provision for the protection of the frontiers."

And be it further enacted, That the forage, to be allowed to the officers of the additional regiments authorised by this act, be the same as described by the acts before mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That the allowance of cloathing for noncommissioned officers and privates of the infantry of the said three regiments, shall be the same, as is by law established: that suitable cloathing be provided for the cavalry, and adapted to the nature of the service, and conformed, as near as may be, to the value of the cloathing allowed to the infantry and artillery.

And be it further enacted, That all the commissioned and noncommissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said three regiments, shall take the same oaths, shall be governed by the same rules and regulations, and in cases of disabilities, shall receive the same compensations, as are described in the before mentioned act, entitled "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States to forbear to raise, or discharge, after they shall be raised, the whole, or any part of the said three additional regiments in case events shall in his judgment, render his so doing consistent with the public safety.

And be it further enacted, That the president be, and he hereby is authorised, from time to time, to call into service, and for such period as he may deem requisite, such number of cavalry as, in his judgment may be necessary for the protection of the frontiers: Provided, That the noncommissioned officers shall not be allowed more than one dollar per day, nor the privates more than seventy-five cents per day, each person finding his horse, arms and accoutrements, and at his own risque, & twenty five cents per day in lieu of rations and forage: Provided he furnish himself therewith.

And be it further enacted, That the president lone be, and he hereby is authorised to appoint, for the cavalry so to be engaged, the proper commissioned officers, who shall not exceed in number and rank, the proportions assigned to the said three regiments, and whose pay and other allowances shall not exclusively of fifty cents per day for the use and risque of their horses, exceed those of officers of corresponding rank in the said regiments.

And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be authorised, in case he shall deem the measure expedient, to employ such number of the indians, and for such compensations, as he may think proper: Provided, the said compensations do not in the whole, exceed twenty thousand dollars.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *speaker of the house of representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.*

Approved, March the 5th. 1792

G. WASHINGTON, *president of the United States.*

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the secretary of the state.

T. JEFFERSON, *secretary of state.*

On the secretary of the treasury's construction of the term general welfare, *in the constitution of the United States.*

IN the report of the secretary of the treasury on manufactures, it is laid down, as the unquestionable meaning of the constitution of the United States, that congress have power to provide, by the application of money, for any object that concerns the *general welfare*, terms which he says are susceptible neither of specification, nor of definition—that every object concerns the *general welfare*, which in its operation extends, in fact, or by possibility, throughout the union—that it is left to the discretion of the national legislature, to pronounce upon the objects which concern the *general welfare*—that there seems to be no doubt, that whatever concerns learning, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are within the sphere of the national councils.

Then query—

Is there any object of consequence for which money is not necessary, or any object at all to which money may not be applied, and to be brought under the power of congress?

Is there any object which in its operation may not, by possibility, extend through the union?

Cannot such a *discretion* of the national legislature pronounce all *objects whatever* to concern the general welfare?

Can any usurpation of power be judged unconstitutional by the judicial authority, if the legislature can, constitutionally, do whatever, in their discretion, concerns the general welfare?

Does not what concerns the general interest of learning, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, embrace, by far, the greatest part the sphere of legislation?

May not the same discretion that can pronounce these to concern the general welfare, pronounce the same as to a provision for the support of the poor, for the maintenance of an ecclesiastical establishment, and for every thing else the legislature pleases?

Does not this doctrine in the report knock down every boundary, worth contending for, between the general government, and make over such supremacy to the general government?

May not an equal latitude of construction knock down all the boundaries between the several departments of the general government, and make over such supremacy to the executive, or take it wholly to the legislature, or either house thereof,

Was not the general government adopted, and has it not by all the world been understood, as limited to particular powers specifying and defining the general terms, *common defence* and *general welfare*; and not as clothed by these terms with power susceptible neither of specification nor of definition?

If the exposition in the report should prevail, will not the people of America be under a government which is not the choice of the people, but the choice of those who administer the government?

Is there not a degree of misconstruction and assumption of power, that may raise the awful question, whether it does not touch the fundamental compact of government, and is it not wise to keep at a distance from that danger?

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, *January 19.* SUGAR *is 2/4 english a pound in Paris—every thing that can be mentioned has encreased one quarter in price within the last four months.*

Jan. 22. The prisoners in the hotel de la Force set fire, on the 20th, in the evening, to the four corners of the prison The flames spread so rapidly, as to threaten with total destruction the whole of that and of the adjoining new building; but by the activity of the firemen, and the national guards, who attended with some artillery, the fire was extinguished without the loss of lives or the escape of the prisoners, who have been removed to the Fauxburg St. Marceau. The report is, that a plot was laid to liberate all the prisoners, and set them loose on the public to plunder and destroy, in hopes that, during the confusion the king might escape, and the aristocrats gain their ascendency

The riots have not been confined to this place only, but three very capital sugar houses have been broken open and pillaged, and two more burnt to the ground. The mob insisted that the sugar should be sold at 20 sols; some was sold at that price, but much more was pillaged. The national guard has, been under arms all this night, and it is feared that more mischief will ensue.

LONDON, *Jan.* 28. Mr. Holland, who was lately sent home from India under the act of parliament for punishing offences committed in that country, is charged not only with corruption, but also with not having defended the company, and their allies, against Tippoo Sultan, and of being the author of all the calamities of the War in India.

The number of M. d'Orleans' creditors is 2818! Their demands consequently are immence. His revenues are about 67 millions of livres, but inadequate to defray his debts and expences. The recapitulation of the debts fills 45 folio pages of a pamphlet which he has been two months preparing. It is to be hoped that *every prince*, seeing the degradation brought on royalty, by luxury & extravagance, will take warning; and obtain the love of the people as the sure source of riches to the utmost extent of all virtuous wishes. M. d'Orleans' creditors have taken possession of his estates and effects, and allow him an annuity.

At one of the meetings of the duke of Orleans' creditors, when the prince entered the apartment in which they were assembled, he found them all standing up and uncovered. One of the tradesmen, however, a greater democrat than the others, and knowing himself to be superior in some respects to him who had called the meeting, thus *constitutionally* addressed his fellow sufferers—'Good folks, by the first article of the rights of man, all mortals are born equal,' why then should we stand with our hats off in presence of one who is not more than ourselves. For my part, I cannot think what we owe him, but am perfectly sensible of what he owes us, so let us sit down, and be covered."

Forgery. Information having been received that a forgery of french assignats was carrying on in the kings bench prison, a search was made yesterday, and forged assignats amounting to half a million pounds sterling were found in one of the wards.

The late inhuman tracherous conduct of the emperor of Moroco, in putting to death the spanish prisoners, will it is hoped not long go unrevenged. The court of Madrid have ordered several ships of war to be equiped, and to rendevous at Algeziras, with the avowed intention of destroying Salee, and other maritime towns on the Barbary coast.

The pillory seems to be the punishment for *fraudulent bankrupts* in Scotland; were that the case here it would be necessary to build a scaffold along the streets that *gentlemen* of that description might not have far to go.

The *rights of women* are every day more and more invaded. A man who was acquitted at the Old Bailey on Monday, was led out of the court in violent

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

PITTSBURGH, *March* 10. We are happy to inform the public, that a detachment of the rangers, inlisted for six months, have been sent out by major M Cully, in addition to the spies already out, to scout on the west side of the Alleghany, from Beavercreek to the Kittanning, and others will shortly be sent out to the other exposed parts of the frontiers.

BALTIMORE, *March* 14. One Perkins a noted pirate, and infamous for his exploits in the late war, by a Cape-Francois paper we find, was taken, attempting to dispose of arms and warlike ammunition to the revolted men of color in St. Domingo and executed.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 17. By the latest accounts from Europe, it appears that a combination of different powers in favour of a counter-revolution in France grows daily more and more obvious.

The papers contain a manifesto of the emperor of Germany, and a declaration of the sweedish minister at Vienna—both of which consider the king of the french as in a state of captivity.

On the 16th December, the king of the french appeared in the national assembly, where he was received with every mark of respect. In a speech to the assembly he informed them of the measures he had taken to disperse the assemblages of the emigrants on the frontiers; and of the requisitions made to the neighbouring princes to divert them from giving them support.

The emperor, he says has done all that can be expected from a faithful ally—but his measures at the courts of other princes, had not been equally successful.—He then informs that he had anticipated their wishes, and those of the people, by causing a declaration to be made to the elector of Treves, that if, before the 15th of January, he does not put a stop within his states, to all collecting of troops, and all hostile dispositions on the part of the french who have taken refuge in them, he shall consider him as an enemy to France—& that he had made the most proper military arrangements to render his declarations respected—The king concludes his speech with assurances of his attachment to the constitution, and declaring that he "FEELS PROFOUNDLY HOW GLORIOUS IT IS TO BE THE KING OF A FREE PEOPLE."

This speech was received with shouts of applause.

The president of the assembly replied to this address in which the fullest assurances are given of every support necessary in defence of the national dignity, the constitution, and of the king, whose throne stands on the unshaken basis of the constitution.

The minister of war after the king had retired, gave an account to the assembly of the measures and arrangements which had been made pursuant to orders from the king—by which he said 150,000 men would be on the frontiers in the course of a month—that he was going to the frontiers to inspect in person the fortifications and the army, that three armies were thought necessary, and were to be under the command of generals Rochambeau, Luckner, and la Fayette; three officers in whose patriotism and abilities the nation have the most unbounded confidence.

An increase of the public expenditures, he observed, would be a necessary consequence of the measures already taken, but France would not stand *higgling* when its liberty was at stake.

The signal for war, he said, would be the signal for the return of public order.

The manifesto of the emperor against France is dated the 21st of December, and was published by the french minister de Lessart, in Paris, the 2d of January, 1792.

A very considerable shock of an earthquake was felt in Lisbon, the 27th of November last—no accounts are received of any lives being lost, tho' the people were in the greatest consternation.

Articles of a supposed treaty between Russia and Sweden are published in the english papers.

Further european intelligence by the late arrivals at Newyork, informs—That the treaty between Russia and Sweden is ratified; that the communication between Russia and France is broke off—That M. Duportail, the french minister of war, has resigned. That M. L. de Narboone is talked of as his successor—Four hundred officers of the french navy have emigrated—That at Hanau, a town in the Landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, Great preparations are making on the part of the emigrants—That the king of the french will not, in all probability, affix his signature to the decree against the clergy—That the king of Prussia is making great military preparation—That parties run high at Petersburgh, since the death of prince Potempkin, respecting the late war—That the nobility of Russia are opposed to entering into a french war—That the spirit of toleration has penetrated even into Turkey. where the grand seignior has forbidden any insults being offered to the christians by the musselmen—That the emigrant french princes, have their public offices at Coblentz, such as war office secretary of states' office, &c. at which business is transacted with national regularity—That considerable sums of money have been remitted to Coblentz but the count d'Artois, considering it as intended for his own use, and that of some others of the royal household, had dissipated the greatest part of it M. de Choiseul Gouffi is named ambassador to the court of London, and M. de Moustier to Constantinople.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Post Vincennes, January 4th, 1792, to his friend in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania

"When we entered the Ouabache river it was full af floating ice, Major Hamtramck with whom I came had about 50 men; we had 170 miles to ascend the river in this situation, and we had but ten days provision. About 200 Pyankeshaw indians, who had heard of the defeat of the army, and that their prisoners were hanged at fort Washington, fell in with us, we happened fortunately to have two indians with us who had been up to fort-Washington to see their friends, who were taken by gen. Scott and general Wilkinson; these two informed their brethren, that their prisoners had not been hanged, as had been told them, but were well treated—this pleased them. But still we apprehended they might wish to take some prisoners which they could offer in exchange for their wives and children, and there were three or four of them to one of us. To account for it, I cannot, but the fact is, they were very kind to us, gave us plenty of fresh meat, & all the assistance they could in coming up. God grant they may always continue in this disposition."

A Georgia paper of Feb. 4, informs, that the Creek indians finding the pretended gen. Bowles deficient in his promises, drove him away from their nation; and that gen. M'Gillivary (who seems not to be dead, as reported) had it in contemplation to attend the running of the boundary line shortly, between the Creek country and Georgia.

An association has been recently formed in London for discontinuing the use of sugar made in the West-indies. The members of this association are known by the name of Antisaccharites (sugar haters) They conceive that when the disuse of sugar shall become so general as to render the importation of it unnecessary, the slave trade will be at an end. They calculated that the slave trade would be entirely abolished were thirtyseven thousand families to give over the use of sugar.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 21, On Monday last departed this life, in the 25th year of his age, OJIKHETA, alias PETER OTSEQUETTE, a young chief of the Oneida nation of indians. He had resided several years in France, under the patronage of the marquis de la Fayette, and at the time of his death was on a visit to the general government, being one of a delegation of fifty sachems and head warriors of the five nations now in this city.

NEWYORK, *March* 17. We hear from Philadelphia, that 47 chiefs and warriors of the Seneca nation of indians, arrived in that city on Wednesday last—They came from the northward, and landed at market-street wharf, from whence they were escorted by a detachment of light infantry to Eller's Hotel, saluted by a discharge of cannon, and received by the governor of the state—It is reported that they are come to offer their assistance in the war now carrying on between the United States and the southern indians.

The bells were kept ringing all the evening—This is the first time we have heard of joy bells being rung at the approach of savages.

BOSTON, *Feb.* 22.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

House of representatives, Feb. 21

A bill to incorporate Henry Knox, John Coffin Jones, David Cobb, Benjamin Hitchborn, and Henry Jackson, esquires, and such others as may associate with them, for the purpose of opening a navigable canal from any part of Connecticut river, to communicate with the town of Boston, was read a first time, & ordered for a second reading tomorrow, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

LANSINGBURGH, *March* 23. Ensign Turner, who was in the memorable defeat of gen. St. Clair, and who stands on the list of the slain, is safely returning from captivity, and now on his way to his friends in Maryland: He says, after the action he experienced no ill usage other that stripping; he was conducted from Miami to Detroit by a party of 12, where by the friendly assistance of a merchant, he purchased his ransom with goods to the amount of fifty pound. Mr. Turner being detached from the main body at the time of his capture, was kept so much alone as to be precluded from any knowledge of the fate of the other prisoners, and never after had sight of one of his countrymen. He cannot estimate the number of the savages nor their loss. From them he could learn nothing material, except that some of the indians, as they expressed it, were three moons in coming to join them. After his arrival to Detroit several indians came in, among whom capt. *Blue Jacket* their commander in chief, in gen. Butler's uniform, and was much caressed by the officers of that post, and is of the party of the grand ballo.

The conductors of mr. T were loaded with scalps which, from hurry were taken off with spongy flesh &c. adhering; and, altho' provisions were plenty they scraped into their kettles & boil & eat.

DANBURY, *March* 29. The prophecies of Christopher Love (says a London paper) which are shortly to be made public, are of a very extraordinary kind. He is said to have foretold the american independency, the french revolution, and other events which have been confirmed. Of those yet to come, he speaks in the following words, "God will be known to many in the year 1795. This will produce a great man. The stars will wander, and the moon turn as blood in 1800. Africa, Asia, and America will tremble in 1803. A great earthquake all over the world in 1805. God will be universally known by all—then a general reformation and peace forever, when the people shall learn war no more. Happy is the man who liveth to see this day."

ALBANY, *March* 22. A correspondent observes, that the Newyork speculators have carried their schemes to a great height, for it appears they have so much influence with the post officers or carriers, that we can receive no papers: Not one has been received this some posts past: He supposes they wish to engross the whole of the canal scripts.

The principal part of the money subscribed by the patriotic citizens of Albany, to be given in premiums for the encouragement of the manufacture of maple sugar, is collected and lodged in the hands of mr. James Van Ingen, one of the committee.

BENNINGTON, April 6.

CAVALRY.

The president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, has appointed the following gentlemen officers of the squadron of cavalry, to be raised agreeably to an act passed the 5th inst. for the more effectual defence of the frontiers:

Major	Michael Rudulph, at present captain in the first regiment.
Captains	John Watts, Virginia,
	John Craig, Pennsylvania,
	Lawrance Manning, S. C.
	John Stakes, Newyork,
Lieutenants	Robert M. Campbell, S. C.
	William Winston, Virginia,
	William Aylett Lee, do.
	William Davidson, Maryland,
Cornets	Leonard Covington, do.
	Tarleton Flemming, Virginia,
	Solomon Van Rensselaer, N. Y.
	James Taylor, Pennsylvania,

Twelve companies of infantry.

The president of the United States has also, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, made the following appointments.

	Captains.	*Lieutenants.*	*Ensigns.*
Vermont,	William Eaton	James Underhill	Charles Hyde
Newyork,	Isaac Guion	Robert Cochran	Nanning J. Visscher
Newjersey,	Zebulon Pike	John Read	John Polhemus
Pensylvania,	Jacob Slough	Robert Thomson	John Paine
Delaware,	James Wells	Maxwell Bines (Penn.	William Divan (Penn.)
Maryland,	Henry Carberry	Benjamin Price	Campbell Smith
	William Buchannan	Henry De Butts	William Pitt Gallaway
Virginia,	William Lewis	Joseph Gough	Charles Wright
	Nicholas Hannah	William M'Rea	Aaron Gregg
	Joseph Brock	Henry B. Towles	Peter Grayson
	John Heth	Samuel Tinsley	Peter Marks
Northcarolina,	Joseph Kerr	Thomas E. Summer	Samuel Davidson

Friday the 16th inst. the house of representatives of the congress of the United States proceeded to a decision, in the case of the *contested election*; and the following resolution was agreed to—Yeas 58—Nays NONE.

"*Resolved, that Anthony Wayne was not duly elected a member of this house.*"

"Notwithstanding the unanimity of this vote (say the Philadelphia papers) we must, in justice to gen. Wayne, observe, that it was, with equal unanimity, admitted on all sides of the house, that although his election was clearly proved to be illegal, still his character stood unimpeached; and it did not appear from any part of the evidence produced on the trial, that the illegality of the proceeding was, in the smallest degree, imputable to him."

On the 16th Jan. the national assembly decreed, that Louis Staniflaus Xaiver, brother to the king, had forfeited his right to the sovereignty, and the king has confirmed the decree.

The failure of mr. Duer, is said to have so far affected the mercantilo interest of Newyork and Philadelphia, as to cause the banks of both those cities to stop discounting for the present. He is said to have failed for two million dollars—A sum equal to one third of the circulating specie in the United States.

The secretary of the treasury of the United States is said to have come forward in purchasing up the funded debt of the United States and that purchases have already been made on account of the Union of 6 per cents at 20/. and of defered and three per cents at betwen 11 and 12/.

Prince Potempkin, supposed to have died worth more than sixty millions of crowns, besides very large estates, and many thousand vessels, breathed his last on the bare ground, unable to bear any longer the pains of his distemper, or even to endure the jolting in his carriage. What a picture here of the vanity of grandeur! behold it pomp, and take physick!

The late Potempkin was of polish extraction, but had passed the greatest part of his life in Russia. His great strength of body and vigor of exertion had obtained him the appellation of the Taurian, with which allusion to his animal force, he was not at all displeased.

There can be no danger to the American landholders and cultivators in making extraordinary efforts in sugar making. Should the insurrection in Hispaniola prove to be quelled at this time, it would be a work of years to raise the exports of sugar, molasses, cotton and indigo, to the quantity shipped last year.

In the week between christmas and newyears day last, were three young women (Two at Kenner, and the other at Bradford, Chester county Pennsylvania) in silk gowns of their own raising and reeling, and which were wove in the neighborhood. One of them had enough left for two more gowns. A laudable example to all young women. I have seen some of the silk, and think it excellent.—If every young woman was obliged to raise and real silk enough for a wedding gown before they could marry, a great quantity would be raised in a little time.

Some old fable tells us, that Jupiter was so much teazed by the prayers of manking, that at length he resolved to grant whatever they asked. But the spirit of discontent was so far from being allayed by it, that it broke out in murmurs more than ever. If this tale were of modern date, we should believe the author had intended a fling at us.

Some time ago before the new government was put in motion, all the cry was—we are a poor distressed nation—there is no money, &c. The revenue and finances are put into order, credit is revived, and money is plenty—and now the cry is louder than ever—we are too rich to be free—money is too plenty—the people will not work to earn it.

We hear from Orwell that the furnace in that town has been some days in blast, and that the most sanguine expectations are entertained of its success.—The interest the public have in the prosperity of this important branch of manufacture, is so great, as to induce the most fervent wishes for its prosperity.

Married.] Mr William Smith, to miss Polly Wood.

☞ The STATUTES OF VERMONT are now ready for delivery to the subscribers, who requested to call or send for their books.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, *March* 5.

A MESSAGE was received from the senate, by mr. Otis, informing the house that the senate have passed the bill "for the relief of certain widows, orphans, invalids and other persons," with several amendments, to which the concurrence of the house is desired.

March 6. A letter was read from the legislature of Northcarolina, instructing the representatives of the state, to require that congress will do justice to the claimants of certain western lands, and discharge the arrears due to the army.

Mr. Parker laid on the table a resolution, directing the secretary of the treasury to report what money, if any, remains in the treasury, of the apportionments made prior to the year 1791, distinguishing, under the different heads of appropriation, such monies as remain unapplied agreeably thereto.

Mr. Williamson laid on the table a resolution for the appointment of a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill to amend the act, entitled an act to provide for collecting the duties on goods, wares and merchandize, so far as to permit the landing of salt, under certain regulations, at the ware-houses belonging to the several fisheries, and to allow a draw back on the exportation of salted provisions, equal to the duty paid on the salt used in preserving the same.

The committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for reducing the rate of postage on newspapers, which was read a first time and ordered to lie on the table. The postage proposed is half a cent, for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and three quarters of a cent for any greater distance.

The military bill being brought in engrossed.

Mr. Vining moved for a recommitment.

This motion gave rise to a debate of some length, after which, the question being taken, and passing in the negative; yeas 27, nays 28; the blanks were filled up, and the bill passed; yeas 31, nays 27.

March 7. A bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, on Friday next.

A resolution, some time since laid on the table, was called up—viz.

"Resolved that the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the house the ways and means, by which in his opinion, the additional sums necessary for the public service ought to be raised."

This resolution gave rise to a warm and animated debate, which continued to a late hour, when the house, without taking the question, adjourned.

March 8. A bill to enable John Churchman to prosecute a voyage of discovery towards the north pole, was read the second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

A report on the memorial of the Ohio company of associates, was read.—The substance of which is that it would be inexpedient to exact a specific compliance with the original contract—that the sum paid by the contractors, is about the price contemplated by government in future sales of the Western Territory—that it would be expedient to relinquish the balance that remains due, &c. This report was refered to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

March 9. In committee of the whole on the bill declaring the assent of congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia, Rhodeisland, and Providence Plantations, which impose a small duty on tonage for the purpose of clearing obstructions in the navigation of those states, mr. W. Smith in chair.

A motion was made by mr. Giles to strike out the clause which declares the assent of congress to the law of Maryland; after some debate in which the motion was supported by messrs. Giles, Goodhue, and Gerry; and opposed by messrs Seney, Sterrett, Murray Ames, White, Niles, Wadsworth, and Fitzsimons. the motion was put, and negatived; the committee proceeded through the other sections, and then reported the bill without amendment.

The blank for the continuance of the act was filled with three years—and then it was ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

THE copartnership of Matthew Scott and Samuel Beman, under the firm of Scott and Beman, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to said company by bond, note, or book account, are called upon to make an immediate settlement, to Samuel Beman, who is legally authorized to settle the same: business in future will be transacted in his own name. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

ENGLISH & WESTINDIA GOODS,

Which will be sold very low for ready pay.

Hampton, March 20, 1792. 44-4w

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Addison, in the state of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Abraham Chase, late of Ferrisburgh, in the county of Addison, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice—That we will attend said business, at the dwellinghouse of Preserved Dakin, esq. in Ferrisburgh, on the first Mondays of June, July, August, and September next, at ten o'clock in the morning of each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly authenticated.

ENOCH WOODBRIDGE,
ROSWELL HOPKINS,
Jan. 31, 1792. NICHOLAS HOLMES. 4t6

THE proprietors and landowners of the townships of Berkshire and Enosburgh, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified that the legislature at their session in October 1791, granted a tax of one penny on each acre of land in aid townships, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and bridges in said towns; and that said proprietors and land owners have liberty to work out their tax on said roads, in the months of June, July, and August next, by applying to the subscribers who are appointed to superintend said labour.

DAVID FAY,
URI HILL,
JAMES ADAMS,
Huntsburgh, Feb. 3, 1792. 4t6

TAKE NOTICE,

THE partnership formerly subsisting between John Fitz Gerald, and Daniel Davis, has been dissolved since the 14th day of October last, therefore all persons are cautioned against taking any skins to the tanyard, near William Hall's, in Pownal, formerly advertised as the joint property of Fitz Gerald and Davis, as Fitz Gerald will not be accountable for any skins taken there in future, many skins having been entirely spoiled. All persons having any demands for skins so damaged, are desired to call on Fitz Gerald in 20 days from the date hereof. The tanning and currying business in all its different branches, is now carried on by the subscriber, at the tanyard in Pownal, (formerly occupied by Stephen Horsford) where all commands will be gratefully received and punctually executed by, JOHN FITZ GERALD,

Pownal, March 19, 1792. 4t6

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

If the following has merit, please to publish it.

ADDRESS TO *SOPHIA*.

LET sparkling eyes in artful glances roll,
And play their farces on the unguarded soul;
Let roses bloom upon the blushing cheek
While art and mode their utmost powers bespeak;
Let all the graces their assistance lend,
And Cupid's arrows on her smiles attend;
Then let the nymph nor coy nor forward be,
But hear and feel love's soft persuasive plea;

Not Cupid's arrows, nor her yielding heart,
Nor nature's beauties with delicious art,
In Hymen's chains my wandering soul shall bind,
Unless a heart like Sophia's be subjoined:
A heart like Sophia's—free from every stain,
Chaste as the morning dew which strews the plain—
Pure as the sun-beams in meridian height,
Gentle and mild as Cynthia's silver light.

ERATOSTHENES.

MISCELLANY.

HOSPITALITY.

AMONG *the Arabs or Saracens though it was lawful to put to death a prisoner taken in battle, if he had made himself obnoxious by his former wickedness, yet this could not be done after he had once eaten or drank with them. From the Saracens this custom obtained among the Moors of Africa, and was by them brought into Spain, and sacredly observed.*

Whilst the Moors governed there, a Spanish cavalier, in a sudden quarrel killed a young Moorish gentleman, and fled. His pursuers soon lost sight of him; for he had, unperceived, thrown himself over a garden wall. The owner, a Moor, happening to be in his garden, was addressed by the Spaniard on his knees, who told him his case and implored concealment. "Eat this peach (said the Moor) and you may confide in my protection." He then locked him up in his garden, and went into the house, where he was scarce seated when a great croud with loud lamentations came to his gate, bringing the corpse of his son, who had just been killed by a Spaniard. When the shock of surprize was a little over, he learned from the description given, that the fatal deed was done by the person then in his power. He mentioned this circumstance to no one; but at night retired to his garden as if to grieve alone, giving orders that none should follow him. There accosting the Spaniard, he said, "O christian, the person you have killed is my son; his body is now in my house; you ought to suffer, but you have eaten with me, and I have given you my faith, follow me."

He then led the astonished Spaniard to his stable, gave him one of his fleetest horses, and said, "fly far, whilst night can cover you, you will be safe in the morning. You are indeed guilty of my son's blood, but I thank God that I am innocent of your's and that my faith given is not violated.

The Spaniards caught from the Moors this punto of honor, and still retain it. During the war between England and Spain, in 1746, the ship Elizabeth, of London, Capt. William Edwards, coming from Jamaica, through the gulf, met with a violent storm, and sprung a leak, which obliged him to run the ship into the Havannah. The captain went on shore, waited on the governor, told him his misfortune, and that he surrendered his ship to him as a prize, and his men as prisoners, requesting good quarter. "No sir, replied the governor, had we taken you at sea, or approaching near our coast with hostile intentions, your ship would have been a prize and your men prisoners. But when distrest by a tempest you come into our port for safety, we are bound by the laws of humanity to afford you relief. You may unload your ship and traffic as far shall be needful to pay the charges; you may then depart, and I will give you a pass, to be in force till you are beyond Bermuda. If, after that you are taken, you will be a prize." The ship accordingly refitted, departed, and arrived safely in London.

LARGE AND ELEGANT
MAPS OF THE WORLD,
For sale at the printing-office.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

SHIPPED for the subscriber, from Middletown, Connecticut, about the 20th day of July last past, two hogsheads of Newengland rum, containing 202 gallons, marked, old stock, and Josiah Norton; also, from Newhaven, three boxes tin plates, No. 1, first quality: all said property to be delivered at Janes & Doles store, Lansingburgh. On the 28th of January 1792, said Josiah Norton called upon said Janes & Dole for said property, when said Dole aid, that on the 28th of October 1791, he delivered said property to two men who called themselves John Sikes and Razel Francis, for said Norton:—said Norton has since taken much pains, and can find no such men, nor any information of said property. Now if any person or persons shall give such information that the subscriber may obtain said property, or recompence therefor, shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars reward for such information whereby the subscriber may know for whose benefit the above said property has been disposed of. The subscriber is entirely ignorant whether it may be the storers or some other persons, that had the benefit of the above described property. JOSIAH NORTON.

Castleton, March 6, 1792. 3t5

WINDOW SASHES.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he carries on the business of making WINDOW SASHES, at the moderate price of two pence half-penny per light, for 6 by 8, and three pence for 9 by 7; at the next house north of the east parish meetinghouse in Rutland, where any gentleman may be supplied with any number of lights he wants, upon short notice. For their construction and neatness, I refer them to those already made.

Payment will be received in wheat, maple sugar, rye, peas, beans, oats, butter, cheese, flax, cherry and pine boards, cash only excepted.

CLARK HARWOOD.

Rutland, Feb. 29, 1792. 3t5

BARNABAS BROOKS,
GUNSMITH and *BRAZIER*,

HEREBY informs the public, that he carries on the business of REPAIRING GUNS and PISTOLS, a few rods south of the courthouse, in Bennington, and various other branches in iron and steel, almost all kinds of springs, irons for joiner's tools of all kinds, harness buckles, gun riging, &c. all which will be done with neatness and dispatch.

March 19, 1792. 43tf

ANDREW CATHCART & Co.
Have opened a large and very general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
AND
GROCERIES,
At DOUGLAS's tavern, in LANSINGBURG.

AS they have imported their goods directly from London, they are enabled and determined to supply country traders and others very cheap for cash or wheat:

They have also a very general assortment of IRON MONGERY and CUTLERY, also WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 7 by 9 and 6 by 8. Also, POT ASH KETTLES of a very large size, of BOG ORE, cast bottom downwards.

LIKEWISE,
JAMAICA SPIRITS and RUM,
BRANDY and GIN,
TEAS of all kinds, and SUGARS,
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE,
A large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,
BROAD CLOTHS from 6 to 36s.
With almost every other article in general use in the country.

Lansingburgh, *August* 15, 1791. 6tf.

FARMERS WANTED.

THE subscriber wants to hire two or three good able hands, for six or eight months, to work at farming and chopping wood, to whom he will pay the cash and good wages for their work.

M. LYON.

Fairhaven, March 9, 1792. 3t5

THE public are desired to be guarded against counterfeit hard money orders, struck on a new and false plate, doubtless the same that was detected at Woodstock, last summer, the plate is nearly the 8th of an inch shorter than the true one, and a little narrower. Especially beware of those of the sum of £12-0-8, dated October 15, 1791, there being several detected of that denomination, made by a true order of that sum and date, and No. 2278.

S. MATTOCKS, treasurer.

Treasurer's office, Rutland,
Feb. 12, 1791.

N. B. All the printers in the state are requested to insert the above in their respective papers. 9—1

WHEREAS *application has been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Topsham, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors,*

This is therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said town, to meet at the house of cop. Lemuel Tabor, in said Topsham, on the second day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes.

1st. To choose a moderator and clerk.

2d. To take the sense of the proprietors, on their transactions at any former meetings, & if they should think proper, or necessary, to ratify & confirm any acts or votes done or passed at such meetings as they stand recorded by Noah White, clerk, or any other person who acted as clerk protempore, and are now in keeping of Daniel Farrand, esq. more especially the allotment and severing the lands in said town, agreeable to a survey and plan thereof, made by major Caleb Willard.

3d. To choose an agent or committee fully authorized and empowered for all or any of the following purposes, viz. To confer with, and join the agent or committee of any town bordering on said Topsham, in perambulating the line between them, in settling any dispute which may arise respecting such line, and establishing permanent boundaries. Also, at the expense of the proprietors, to commence, maintain, or defend, any cause or action, the issue of which may depend on the establishment of any of said lines, or in any way concern the common interest of said proprietors. To settle with, or compensate any of the proprietors whose land may be cut off, or interest lessened, by the alteration of any of said lines, by setting off and confirming to him, or them, a portion of the common lands of said town, or otherways as they shall agree. To sever, convey, or in any way dispose of (for the use of the proprietors) all or any of the common lands or privileges in said township. To settle and allow any accounts which may be exhibited against the proprietors.—To open and make passable any necessary roads in said town, and to transact any business of the proprietors, which he or they may think necessary or convenient.

4th. To vote to raise any sum of money which may be thought necessary.

5th. To choose a collector and treasurer.

6th. To agree on some method for calling proprietors meetings in future.

STEPHEN JACOB, justice peace.

Windsor, February 18, 1792 3W5

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received an additional assortment of GOODS (at his store in Bennington) to those he had on hand, which, in the whole, makes one of the most extensive assortments of

English, West, and East-India

GOODS,

At any one place in this part of the country. He has also arranged his business in such a manner, as to enable him to sell his goods at the most reduced prices. Such as choose to purchase at his store will find this to be a fact founded upon reason, if they make READY PAY.

Such as have open accounts at his store, are requested to pay them or settle them by giving notes.—He hopes this request may be seriously attended to.

GEORGE M'ELCHERAN.

Bennington, March 12th, 1792. 43t

SCHEME
OF SHREWSBURY.
GREAT ROAD LOTTERY.
2250 Tickets at 1 dollar each, is 2250 dollars.

	Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
	1	of	100	is	100
	2		50		100
	8		25		200
	20		10		200
	50		4		200
	475		2		950
	556			Total,	1750
Blanks,	1694			Deduction,	500
	2250				2250

The extensive benefits resulting to the public in general, from having good roads cut and made through this infant country, is so universally known to every individual, as requires no comment at all, to impress an idea of its utility on their minds.—for this laudable purpose, the subscribers have had granted them, by the legislative authority of the state of Vermont, the privilege of raising, by way of lottery, one hundred and fifty pounds in wheat—in order to defray the expense of cutting a large county road thro' the town of Shrewsbury, into the town of Rutland, Otter-creek:—And as they pledge themselves for the prosecution of said business thoroughly and as expeditiously as the nature thereof will possibly admit, they hope for and in fact have a right to *expect* the aid and generous encouragement of every good citizen of the commonwealth of Vermont.

☞ Tickets sold at one dollar in wheat at four shillings per bushel, rye at three shillings, and corn at two shillings and eight pence, or notes of hand for the same,—and prizes paid in the same.

JOHN KILBOURN,
NATHAN FENNEY,
JEFFERY A. BARNEY, } Managers.

Shrewsbury, 12th Feb. 1792. 8—5

Supplement to the Vermont Gazette,

Of FRIDAY, *April* 6, 1792.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CHITTENDEN, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR, CAPTAINGENERAL, AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF, IN AND OVER
THE STATE OF VERMONT.

A PROCLAMATION.

SINCE it is the indispensible duty of mankind suitably to notice the hand of Divine Providence, and to acknowledge the goodness of the Supreme Governor of the universe, as well in judgment as in mercy, and unitedly to supplicate his blessing and protection at the opening of the year——

I HAVE therefore thought fit to appoint, and do, by and with the advice of the council, appoint *Wednesday* the *twentyfifth* day of *April* next, to be observed as a day of public HUMILIATION, FASTING, and PRAYER throughout this state. And I do hereby earnestly exhort both ministers and people of every religious denomination, to assemble in their respective congregations on that day, and with deep contrition and unfeigned penitence of heart, to confess their sins to Almighty GOD, and implore the forgiveness of them thro' the merits of the Mediator, at the same time resolving by the assistance of his grace, on a reformation of life, and to bring forth the positive fruits of holiness and virtue; earnestly beseeching him to avert all impending judgments, effect every necessary reform in government; keep us from all unhappy dissentions and insurrections; maintain a happy union between rulers and subjects: that he would secure the state against all encroachments of their enemies; that he would graciously bless the president of the United States, and long continue him in life, and in the confidence of the people; bless the grand council of America; guide their proceedings by his wisdom; render them monuments of lasting peace; maintain union and good agreement between them and all the respective states, and with all foreign allies: that he would build up churches in the true faithand fellowship of the gospel: that he would prosper all schools and seminaries of learning—so that our youth may be trained up to all useful knowledge: that he would prosper our husbandry, manufactories and every branch of useful commerce; that he would deliver and save our land from drought, insects and every other desolating evil, whereby the earth may be prevented from yielding her encrease; that he would prevent wasting sickness—crown the year with plenty, and extend our hearts in gratitude for his goodness; that he would continue his blessings to the nations of the earth in completing the glorious revolution already begun, and restore to mankind their natural rights and liberties—break the bonds of the haughty oppressors of mankind, and establish the peaceful and glorious kingdom of our Saviour throughout the world.

And I do hereby earnestly recommend that all servile labor and recreation be suspended on said day.

GIVEN under my hand, at Williston, this 28th day of March, in the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and ninetytwo, and in the sixteenth year of our independence.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

By his excellency's command,
JOSEPH FAY, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

MISCELLANY.

HAPPINESS OUR BEING'S END AND AIM—
POPE.

WE commonly esteem that man happy whose conscience approves his conduct—and as commonly pronounce him a happy man who lives in the approbation of those around him. It will be found, however, upon consideration, that these two may be very opposite characters and both fall greatly short of the happy one. Were I to deliniate a happy character as far as it respects the two qualities of self approbation and the approbation of others, it should contain an equal proportion or occurrence of both—they should depend and regulate each other.

Self-approbation may attend the success of those whose hardihood in the path of error has obliterated the distinctions of right and wrong; but their happiness must be short, and very partial, when they come to find themselves wanting the sympathy, and meeting the contempt of their virtuous fellow creatures. It is not rare to find men of this description, who want every social virtue, yet love, approve, and admire themselves and are vexed to wretchedness, that others do not approve and admire them too. On the other hand, the approbation and applause of others may be obtained by show, intrigue, duplicity and falsehood yet when the possessor contemplates the cheat (unless he can cheat himself too) it must depreciate the object obtained, and blight the enjoyment. They who attend only to the first quality, are commonly very selfish, opinionated and headstrong—regardless of their estimation in society, they are quicksighted in the discoveries of the rights of others and therefore frequently violate them. And they who attend only to the better quality, are apt to sacrifice private integrity, become dupes and have little independence of spirit or will of their own. Thus it is established that self-approbation and the approbation of others, as far as they are concerned in constituting human happiness, a concurrence is indispensible to its durability or perfection. When I speak of concurrence of these two qualities as requisite to happiness, I do not mean that they are the active principles which compose happiness; but that a character contemplating itself, must find them united or it is not the character of happiness. I mean also, to set them up as the grand goal to which all our actions must tend—the grand principle by which they must be tried, and the grand reward of such actions at are virtuous. This doctrine being once established, and always held in view, we may descend in particulars, examine pursuits, motives and objects, and range over innumerable sources from which positive happiness may flow with safety and assurance of success.

ORIGIN OF TONTINE.

THIS term took its rise from Tontino, a jew who lived in the city of Florence, and was celebrated through Europe for his knowledge in speculation and finance, and to whom a former emperor of Germany was obliged to have recourse for a new object of finance—having exhausted every resource in the empire by the prosecution of a bloody war. TONTINO was consulted in behalf of the emperor——he projected and brought in his scheme, which was accepted. His plan was to open a subscription on life, & that the sum subscribed should be *forever* given, in consideration of which government was to pay ten per cent. to the subscribers lives for seventy years and no longer. His project was received with avidity, and the emperor's finances were on a better footing than at any time before. But it was found at a certain number of years, that the deaths of subscriptions amounted to twenty per cent. and at the end of the seventy years, the subscribers being all dead, the money was retained in the hands of government.

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Republican distribution of citizens.

A PERFECT theory on this subject would be useful, not because it could be reduced to practice by a plan of legislation, or ought to be attempted by violence on the will or property of individuals: but because it would be a monition against empirical experiments by power and a model to which the free choice of occupations by the people might gradually approximate the order of society.

The best distribution is that which would most favor *health*, *virtue*, *intelligence* and *competency* in the *greatest number* of citizens It is needless to add to these objects, *liberty* and *safety*. The first is presupposed by them. The last must result from them.

The life of the husbandman is pre-eminently suited to the comfort and happiness of the individual. *Health*, the first of blessings, is an appurtenance of his property and his employment. *Virtue*, the health of the soul, is another part of his patrimony, and no less favored by his situation. *Intelligence* may be cultivated in this as well as any other walk of life. If the mind be less susceptible of polish in retirement than in a croud, it is more capable of profund and comprehensive efforts. Is it more ignorant of some things? It has a compensation in its ignorance of others. *Competency* is more universally the lot of those who dwell in the country, when liberty is at the same time their lot. The extremes both of want and of waste have other abodes. 'Tis not the county that peoples either the Bridewells or the Bedlams. These mansions of wretchedness are tenanted from the distresses and vices of overgrown cities.

The condition, to which the blessings of life are most denied is that of the sailor. His health is continually assailed and his span shortened by the stormy element to which he belongs. His virtue, at no time aided, is occasionally exposed to every scene that can poison it. His mind, like his body, is imprisoned within the bark which transports him. Though traversing and circumnavigating the globe, he sees nothing but the same vague objects of nature, the same monoronous occurrences in ports and docks; and at home in his vessel, what new ideas can shoot from the unvaried use of the ropes and the rudder, or from the society of comrades as ignorant as himself. In the supply of his wants he often feels a scarcity, seldom more than bare sustenance; and if his ultimate prospects do not embitter the present moment, it is because he never looks beyond it. How unfortunate, that in in the intercourse, by which nations are enlightened and refined, and their means of safety extended, the immediate agents should be distinguished by the hardest condition of humanity.

The great interval between the two extremes is, with few exceptions, filled by those who work the materials furnished by the earth in its natural or cultivated state.

It is fortunate in general, and particularly for this country, that so much of the ordinary and most essential consumption, takes place in fabrics which can be prepared in every family, and which constitute indeed the natural ally of agriculture. The former is the work within doors, as the latter is without; and each being done by hands, or at times, that can be spared from the other, the most is made of every thing.

The class of citizens who provide at once their own food and their own raiment, may be viewed as the most truly independent and happy. They are more — they are the best basis of public liberty, and the strongest bulwark of public safety. It follows that the greater the proportion of this class to the whole society, the more free, the more independent, & the more happy must the society itself.

In appreciating the regular branches of manufacturing and mechanical industry, their tendency must be compared with the principles laid down, and their merits graduated accordingly. Whatever is least favorable to vigor of body, to the faculties of the mind, or to the virtues or the utilities of life, instead of being forced or fostererd by public authority, ought to be seen with regret as long as occupations more friendly to human happiness, lie vacant.

The several professions of more elevated pretensions, the merchant, the lawyer, the physician, the philosopher, the divine, form a certain proportion of every civilized society, and readily adjust their numbers to its demands, and its circumstances. March 2.

WHEREAS *Wealthean, the wife of the subscriber, has eloped from his bed and board, and behaved in so unbecoming and imprudent a manner as render it improbable she can ever be reinstated in his favor again, this is to warn all persons against trusting the said Wealthean on his account, as he is determined to pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof.*

JOHN SMITH.

Shaftsbury, April 6, 1792. 5t.

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

From the DIARY, *&c.*

THE DYING CHRISTIAN'S SOLILOQUY:

WHY sh inks m weak nature? ah, what can it mean?
Why flutters my heart, which till now was serene?
Wh ling'ring and trembling when glory's so near?
Or whence this enchantment, that fetters me here?
Thou world of illusions! forever adieu!
Your phantoms unknow'd, recede from my view,
New worlds and new wonders my passions invite,
And glory ineffable, dawns on my sight.
Hail visions celestial; and thou divine source
Of life, hope and glory! if e'er in my course,
Thy grace hath relief'd, and exalted my heart;
Now let me in peace and in triumph depart.
'Tis done—lo, they come! bright celestials descend!
Saints, angels and seraphs, their symphonies lend:
The spheres are all vocal—the raptures draw near,
Immortal vibrations resound in my ear;
Cease, cease, then fond nature! O cease thy vain strife,
And let me now languish and die into life;
Blest pow'rs receive me—I mount on your wing—
O grave, where's thy vict'ry, O death where's thy sting?

AN AFFECTING STORY.

THERE lived in Genoa a young nobleman, named Marini, who had a large estate in the island of Corsica, whither he went every five or six years to regulate his affairs. At the age of 25, he was married to a beautiful young lady, the daughter of a Venetian senator, Monimia, who had refused the greatest matches in Italy, to prefer the fortunate Marini. As their marriage was founded upon mutual esteem, their passions increased instead of diminishing by enjoyment, till they became an example of conjugal duty to all that knew them. They had lived many years in this uninterrupted state of felicity, when, Marini was obliged to make a voyage into Corsica, which was then disturbed by an insurrection, in order to secure his patrimony, by encouraging his dependents to stand firm in defence of their country. But the greatest affliction, and which absorbed all the rest, was his being necessitated to part for a while from Monimia, who, being then very big with child, was incapacitated to go with him as usual. When the fatal time of parting was come, they embraced with the utmost grief, and the warmest prayers to heaven for each other's safety. As soon as this afflicting scene was over, Marini embarked, and, having a fair wind arrived safe at Bastia in a few hours. The success of the insurgents being stopped, and the affairs of the island a little settled again, our lover began to prepare for his return to Genoa; but as he was walking one day by the harbor where the ships of burden then lay, he heard two sailors, who were just arrived, talking of the death of the wife of a Genoese nobleman, then absent from the republic. This casual circumstance greatly alarmed him, and excited his curiosity to listen farther to their conversation, when after a little pause, he heard one of them mention the name of his dear Monimia. At these words his surprise and affection were so great that he had not power to follow the mariners to satisfy his doubt, but instantly swooned away; and when he recovered found himself surrounded by his own servants lamenting over him. At the same time this happened to Marini, something of the same nature equally distressed Monimia: for an imperfect account came to Genoa, by the captain of a Venetian vessel, that a gentleman named Marini had been surprised near Bastia by a remaining party of rebels, and that he and all his attendants were killed by them. These two accounts involved our unfortunate pair in the greatest distress; they immediately took shipping in order to be convinced of what they most dreaded to know; the one for Corsica, the other for Genoa. They were both taxed when a violent storm arose, which drove, their vessels upon a little island in the Mediterranean. Marini's ship landed first, where, whilst the rest of the crew were refreshing themselves, the inconsolable widower, as he thought himself, wandered with one servant only into a little wood that was near the sea shore to give a loose to his immoderate grief. Soon after the Genoese ship landed too, and the same motive led Monimia with one of her maids to the wood where her husband was, lamenting his unfortunate condition. They had not been there long before they heard each other's complaint, and drew nearer mutually to see if there was any wretch living equally miserable with themselves. But how great was the astonishment of both, when they met in a little path and saw each other! The immoderate joy was such, and the transition from one extreme to the other so instantaneous, that all the power they had was to fall into each other's arms, where they expired in a few minutes after. Their bodies were conveyed to Italy, and were interred with all the solemnity and magnificence due to their quality and eminent virtues.

LAW OF THE UNION, *approved March 1st 1792.*

An act relative to the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as president in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice-President.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled. That except in case of election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, prior to the ordinary period as herein after specified, electors shall be appointed in each state for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, within thirtyfour days preceding the first Wednesday in Dec. 1792, and within 34 days preceding the first Wednesday in Dec. in every fourth year succeeding the last election, which electors shall be equal to the number of senators and representatives, to which the several states may by law be entitled at the time, when the President and Vice-President, thus to be chosen, should come into office: provided always, that where no apportionment of representatives shall have been made after any enumeration at the time of choosing electors, then the number of electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of senators and representatives.

And be it further enacted, That the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in Dec. at such place in each state as shall be directed, by the legislature thereof; and the electors in each state shall make & sign three certificates of all the votes by them given, and shall seal up the same, certifying on each that a list of the votes of such state for President and Vice-President is contained therein, and shall by writing under their hands or a majority of them, appoint a person to take charge of and deliver to the President of the senate, at the seat of government before the first Wednesday in January then next ensuing, one of the said certificates; and the said electors shall forthwith forward by the post office to the President of the senate, at the seat of government, one other of the said certificates; and shall forthwith cause the other of the said certificates, to be delivered to the judge of that district in which the said electors shall assemble.

And be it further enacted, That the executive authority of each state shall cause three lists of the names of the electors of such state to be made and certified and to be delivered to the electors on or before the said first Wednesday in December, and the said electors shall annex one of the said lists to each of the lists of their votes.

And be it further enacted, That if a list of votes from any state shall not have been received at the seat of government on the first Wednesday in January, that then the secretary of state shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody such list shall have been lodged, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the seat of government.

And be it further enacted, That congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the said certificates, or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons who shall fill the offices of President and Vice President ascertained and declared, agreeably to the constitution.

And be it further enacted, That in case there shall be no president of the senate at the seat of government on the arrival of the persons entrusted with the list of the votes of the electors, then such persons shall deliver the lists of votes in their custody, into the office of the Secretary of state, to be safely kept and delivered over, as soon as may be to the president of the senate.

And be it further enacted, That the person appointed by the electors to deliver the lists of the votes to the president of the senate, shall be allowed on the delivery of the said lists twentyfive cents, for every mile of the estimated distance by the most usual road, from the place of the meeting of the electors, to the seat of government of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any person appointed to deliver the votes of the electors to the president of the senate, shall after accepting of his appointment neglect to perform the services required of him by this act, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

And be it further enacted, That in case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice-president of the United States, the president of the senate pro tempore and in case there shall be no president of the senate, then the speaker of the house of representatives, for the time being shall act as president of the United States until the disability be removed or a president shall be elected.

And be it further enacted, That whenever the offices of president and vice-president shall both become vacant, the secretary of state shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every state, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each state specifying that electors of the president of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several states within thirtyfour days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing: Provided, there shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December, but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification & the 1st Wednesday in Dec. and if the term for which the president & vicepresident last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March next [illegible] the secretary of state shall specify in the [illegible] that the electors shall be appointed or cho[illegible] within thirtyfour days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing, which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen and the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this act.

And be it further enacted, That the only evidence of a refusal to accept, or of a resignation of the office of president or vice-president, shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same, and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning as the case may be and delivered into the office of the secretary of state.

And be it further enacted, That the term of four years for which a president and vice-president shall be elected, shall in all cases commence on the fourth day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors shall have been given.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr HASWELL,

I HERE present you with some calculations for the public view, if they operate on the minds of the freemen in general, as they do on mine, they will be sufficient to call their attention to the subject of the council of censors, and cause them to give their votes for such persons only, as they are sensible will do their duty towards bringing about a more equal mode of representation. The grand list of the state for 1791, is £.325,796 18 10. Which divided by 125 the number of representatives attending the general assembly in October last, gives, £2 606 4 the sum or ratio that pays a representative—the list of the town of Shaftsbury is, £10.926, so that they pay more than four representatives. The list of the town of Bennington is, 11,450, so that they pay about 4 1-2 representatives The list of Bolton, Colchester, Isle of Motte, Johnston, Highgate, Chittenden, Smithfield, and Hungerford, which were all represented last year, amounts to no more than £2,470, so that they do not all pay one representative; altho' several of them have been represented a number of years. There are many other comparisons might be brought almost as glaringly unequal as those already mentioned, most of the people have had an opportunity to see the census which points out the disparity among the represented towns if possible, in a more intolerably unequal light than the list does.

An equal division of the present number of representatives according to the number of souls, would give one to about 680—yet how many times may we find in our house of assembly a representative sent from a town that does not contain a twentieth part of that number of souls. Least any person should argue that it is not material which town in the county sends the members, so that the counties are fairly represented. I here state the inequality as it stands in some of the counties.

Bennington county sends ten members has £54.315 on the list, consequently pays almost 21 members.

Chittenden county sends 22 members, has £24 558 in the list, consequently pays a little more than 9 members.

Orange county sends 23 members, has £34.755 in the list, consequently pays but a little more than 13 members.

I profess to be a republican and do by no means wish to get the government into the hands of one person, or what may be rationally called into the hands of a few, but when we consider our independence as a state is established, and the sovereignty is transfered to the federal government, it cannot be thought best to keep up the army of representatives at such an enormous expense. The members of the house of representatives only had £1,143 in hard cash paid them out of the treasury for their last debenture, when all abatements are made, it will take nearly one half the tax we are now paying, to replace that sum into the treasury, what then must the tax amount to for paying representatives when that house shall be composed of 220 members, which will be the case within ten years if the present mode of representation continues, together with the itch for being a representative that now exists among mankind in general. We may also conclude that when the representation is nearly doubled it must take more time to do the legislative business, the representation and time being both nearly doubled, if the population should not increase with an unparrelled rapidity the burthen of the tax merely for representation will be considerably felt; however any objection I might have to the numerous representation, would never have tempted me to have exposed my sentiments to the public, had not the inequality of the present mode appeared to me so amazingly unjust.

(To be continued)

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 31st day of January last, a servant boy named JOHN GINLEY, about just en years old. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber shall have one penny reward and no charges paid by me.

DAVID SHELDON.

Rupert, March 13, 1792. 5t8

The Vermont Gazette.

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 46, *of* Vol. IX.] FRIDAY April 13, 1792. [Whole No. 462.

Printed and published (every Friday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

Observations on representation, &c. in Vermont.
[Continued from our last.]

WHAT right has eleven persons in Chittenden county to legislate for Bennington county, and can that power be a just one, that makes Bennington county pay those eleven persons, and Windham, Windsor, and Rutland counties pay two others, as well as ten from Orange county, and four or five from Addison county; or can it be called justice to oblige the towns of Westminster, Brattleborough, Guildford, Shaftsbury, Bennington and Pownal, to pay more than twelve representatives, besides those that represent those towns, and that, for the very purpose of voting in all local questions, directly against the very towns that pay them; when we reflect on the business, we may very easily forgive those strangers who laugh at us for calling our constitution a free one—It may be asked if there is so great an impropriety in the present mode of representation, why was it not altered in the last revision of the constitution, when it was reconsidered by the council of censors, I answer there were many reasons; one was the modes of appointment of representatives were objectionable, the county mode, because that a person was capable of being appointed a representative contrary to the will of more than one half the freemen of the county; the other mode because the representatives were not to be chosen by the freemen but were to have a second hand appointment from a meeting of parties chosen by the people of the several towns; which meeting it was thought, might be very liable to corruption, and misuse of their power: it was also urged, that while we were at war with Newyork, it was best to keep an army of representatives; but the great difficulty was the convention being composed of deputies from the several towns, the majority of whom had strong expectations one day or other of being representatives if the present mode might be adopted, but if either of the proposed modes had been adopted, the hopes of some must have been blasted.

If we should be so happy as to make choice of a number of persons for a council of censors, that may be men of integrity and firmness sufficient to stem the torrent of interested opposition; that will naturally, come forward against such a measure, and finally recommend an alteration in the mode of representation; by fixing on any number between 50 and 100, for the whole state, to be distributed in the several counties, keeping in view their number and property, with power to the legislature to add to the representation, of those counties, that shall increase the fastest, and form the whole into as many districts as there are to be representatives, as soon as the representatives of the counties can agree on such division, or the legislature hit upon any other satisfactory mode that will accommodate the people of each district—so that they can be altogether to make choice of their representatives; and if then the council of censors should call a convention of the representatives of the people in an equal mode, having, as I before observed, the numbers and the property in view. I make no doubt but the alteration will be adopted to the ease and satisfaction of the great body of our own people, and the lookers on will not only cease to laugh at us, but they will admire the honest ingenuity of Vermont, in giving up an erroneous system, that had innocently & accidentally taken place, but had in the course of its operation installed a virtuous and deserving part of the community.

If at any future period I should have reason to suppose that my weak endeavors have had any, even the smallest weight, in bringing about so valuable a purpose to the community, it will be an ample compensation to the public's friend and humble servant.

MENTOR.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

It is submitted to your judgment whether the following sentiments are worthy a place in your paper. However void of smoothness in stile, they may manifest an independent mind, and serve to evince that there is one female who is not a dupe to fashion.

NOT long since I observed it was recommended in the Gazette, by Peter Pindar, esq. that people should make use of their own eyes and noses. The caution appears very necessary at the present day, and might have been with equal propriety applied to every other organ of sensation.

Such is the prevailing inclination of people to pin their faith on another's sleeve, as to the article of dress in particular, that this important affair seems rather to be regulated by chance than by any principle founded in nature In early stages of society, necessity always governs. The first advance from necessity is convenience, the next elegance or ornament, and perhaps, in the third place, we may add superfluity or luxury. Convenience ought chiefly to be aimed at, ornament claims the next attention, as having its foundation in nature, and being calculated to please without respect to convenience. Luxury arises from a false taste for ornament, and has a distinct and seperate existence from it: notwithstanding, by habit, they are mutually taken the one for the other.

It was not my design to single out any particular fashion, but to elucidate my ideas I will first instance in one particular, the HIGH HEELED shoe: and here I must ask the reader not to criticise upon my method of reasoning; but to look at the ideas rather than the expression. This fashion has long been peculiar to our sex, and may appear to some to have its foundation in nature, but I hope soon to evince the contrary. As necessity is the parent of invention, so it was doubtless the original parent of dress. What was the covering for the feet in this stage of affairs it is perhaps difficult to determine.

Here it may be observed, that the centre of gravity in the human frame, when in an erect posture, was made in a line at right angles with the soles of the feet. And it may be further worthy of notice, that nature has made no provision for raising the heel of the foot, either in the animal or brutal creation. But when we come to form a covering for the foot of hard materials, as shoes, it becomes convenient to raise the heel so much that the foot may stand firm and not slide from the place where it is set. And I believe no person of experience will deny that one third the common height is sufficient for this purpose. Now as to the other two thirds, we may observe, that raising the heel to the usual height changes the aforesaid right angle and distorts the whole frame by carrying it to incline forward.

The shoe in this situation properly represents the *inclined plain*, and if we admit that ladies like other natural bodies do gravitate towards the centre, the consequence will be obvious. Not to mention the corns and other disorders of the feet the cost of mending &c. we will pass on and just observe that the artificial heel ought to be no smaller than the natural—If it should be replied that use will soon get the better of it so that it will not be noticed, this is no more than might be said of many other things equally repugnant to nature—as to ornament we will only observe that we can see no foundation in nature, why a heel two inches in length should transmit a more pleasing idea to the common sensory, than that of one—thus as we can find no room for the above mentioned fashion, either as necessary, convenient, or ornamental, we conclude it must be ranked as a superfluity—and I appeal to those who can judge from experience whether reason and fact do not coincide. Fashion is so fluctuating and eccentric that it would puzzle the most expert astronomer to calculate its situation at any future period—if we may reason from analogy, we may conclude that luxury will not be out of the question. Luxury is the companion of effeminacy. It seems to be gathering strength and making inroads upon us—and is the more dangerous as an enemy because it is cherished as a bosom friend. America so famed for arts and arms appears already to have embarked in that current which has landed the most flourishing empires in destruction—may heaven avert the blow which seems impending o'er my country.

COLUMBIANA.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE

FRIDAY, *March* 10.

A MOTION was made and seconded, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, by which the United States shall assume dollars for the state of Vermont, and make provision or otherwise, for the payment of the same in like manner as is provided for the payment of the twenty one million and five hundred thousand dollars, assumed as the debt of the several states, in an act entitled, "an act making provision for the debts of the United States."

Ordered that this motion lie on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

SATURDAY, *March* 10.

The bill declaring the assent of congress to certain acts of the legislatures of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhodeisland, &c. imposing 2 cents per ton additional tonage on vessels above 60 tons burden, for the purpose of defraying the expences of clearing their harbors, and improving the navigation, &c. was read the third time and passed the house.

March 12, Was spent in the Georgia contested election.

March 13. A message was received from the senate, by mr. secretary Otis, with the representation bill: passed the senate with the amendments.

March 14. A message from the senate was delivered by mr. secretary Otis, notifying, that they had, on their part, agreed to the report of the managers of the conference, on the disagreeing amendments of both houses to the "bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to half pay and invalid pensions."

March 15. A message from the senate delivered by mr. secretary Otis, notifying that they had passed the bill (sent to them by the house) "declaring the consent of congress to a certain act of the state of Maryland, and to continue for a longer time, an act declaring the assent of congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia, Rhodeisland, and Providence Plantations, so far as respects the state of Georgia, and Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations.

March 16. The house proceeded to a decision, in the case of the contested election; and the following resolution was agreed to, yeas 58, nays none.

"Resolved that Anthony Wayne was not duly elected a member of this house."

A motion was then made by mr. W. Smith, that mr. speaker should transmit a copy of the above resolution to the executive of the state of Georgia.

This occasioned some debate, which turned principally on two points, viz. whether gen. Jackson be not entitled to gen. Wayne's seat? and whether the house ought not to pass a resolution formally declarative of a vacancy, before any notification can, with any propriety, be sent to the state executive to issue writs for a new election?

March 17. Mr. speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the treasury, on the petition of the trustees of Wilmington college, and a report from the attorney general, on the petition of A. Jackson, which were read and ordered to lie on the table; as also another from the secretary of the treasury, in obedience to a resolution, passed on the 8th instant, directing him to report to the house the *ways and means*, by which, in his opinion, the additional sums, necessary for the public service, ought to be raised.

The house then took up for consideration the amendments proposed by the senate to the representation bill.

March 22. The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee on the memorial of the directors of the Ohio company.

Mr. Fitzsimons brought forward a set of four propositions, the first of which two, after some debate, agreed to as follows—

"Resolved, as the opinion of the committee, that a title ought to be made to the Ohio company for so much of the lands in their contracts, as they have actually paid for."

The next proposition, allowing them a right of pre-emption to the residue, for years was for some time debated; but, without coming to a decision; the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

March 23. The report of the select committee, on the memorial of G. Turner, one of the judges of the western territory, being called up and read, a committee was appointed, to bring in a bill, for carrying into effect the several resolutions proposed in the said report.

A message from the senate was delivered by mr. secretary Otis, notifying that they had passed a bill, declaring the times and places for holding the district courts.

The house proceeding to consider the message received yesterd. from the senate, giving notice of their insisting on their amendments to the representation bill.

A motion was made by mr. Sedgwick, that the houses should recede from their disagreement, which passed in the affirmative 3 years 31, nays 29.

By this determination of the house, the representation bill is reduced to one section, and in the following words:

"Be it enacted, &c. that from and after the 3d day of March in the year 1793, the house of representatives shall be composed of 120 members, elected within the several states, according to the following apportionment; that is to say, within the state of Newhampshire, 5; within the state of Massachusetts, 16; within the state of Vermont, 3; within the state of Rhodeisland, 2; within the state of Connecticut, 8: within the state of Newyork, 11; within the state of N. Jersey, 6; within the state of Pennsylvania, 14; within the state of Delaware, 2; within the state of Maryland, 9; within the state of Virginia, 21; within the state of Kentucky, 2; within the state of N. Carolina, 12; within the state of S Carolina, 7; and within the state of Georgia, 2."

A message from the senate, was delivered by mr. secretary Otis, together with a "bill (which they had passed) supplemental to the act making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers"—as follows.

"Be it enacted, &c. that it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint such number of brigadier generals, as may be conducive to the good of the public service."

March 24. The bill for ascertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John P. Sims, was read the third time and passed the house

The bill for altering the times for holding the circuit courts and other purposes, was read the 2d time and referred to a committee of the whole, on Monday next

In committee of the whole mr. Seney in the chair the bill supplementary to the bill making provision for the protection of the western frontiers, was taken up —the substance is to provide for the appointment of brigadier generals, whereby there would be a saving of expence in the appointment of other officers—a proviso was moved for, to limit the number to 4, col. Hartley mentioned five, and after some consideration the word four was agreed to.

The committee rose and reported the bill to which the house agreed and proceeded to the third reading thereof—passed.

March 26. Mr. Giles laid on the table the following resolution, declaring at the same time, that it was far from his intention to criminate or reflect upon the character of any person concerned:—

"Resolved, that the president of the United States be requested to institute an enquiry into the causes of the late defeat of the army under the command of major-general St. Clair; and also into the detentions or delays, which attended the money, cloathing, provisions, and military stores for the use of said army; and into such other causes, as may in any manner have been productive of the said defeat."

The "bill (sent from the senate) establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," was read a third time and passed, with the amendment, substituting an emblematical figure of LIBERTY as the device on one side of the gold and silver coins.

On the passage of the bill the yeas were 32, nays 22.

The bill and the amendments were then sent to the senate, and, in some time after,

A message from the senate was delivered by mr. secretary Otis, notifying that they had considered the said amendment and agreed to it.

The house proceeding to consider the said message.

A motion was then made to recede from the amendment.

Hereupon ensued a debate of considerable length, in which the advocates of the president's head used a variety of arguments, some of a serious nature, others altogether ludicrous; and took much pains to convince gentlemen of opposite sentiments, that the point in dispute was a mere *bagatelle*, and hardly worth contending about: whilst, on the other hand it was strenuously maintained, that, trifling as the matter might be in appearance, it was nevertheless worthy of serious attention, being an insidious attack on republicanism, calculated to sap the principles of the people, and gradually to reconcile them to monarchy.

On the question for receding, the yeas were 24, the nays 32.

A motion being then made, that the house should adhere to the amendment, the question was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. secretary Otis informed the house that the senate had agreed to the proposed amendment to the bill respecting the brigadier generals.

The committee of enrollment reported, that they had this day presented the representation bill to the president of the United States, for his approbation.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (mr. Seney in the chair,) on the report of the select committee, on the memorial of the directors of the Ohio company; and after some debate the committee rose, and reported sundry resolution, one of which was rejected by the house, and the others adopted as follows,—

"*Resolved*,

"That a title ought to be made to the Ohio company, for so much of the lands in their contracts, as they have actually paid for:"—

"That in addition to the above quantity of land, there be also granted to the said company 214285 acres (being the proportion they were by a resolve of congress, authorised to pay in army rights) upon their delivering to the secretary of the treasury, army rights sufficient for the purpose.

"That there be also granted to the said company, in addition to the aforementioned tracts, 100,000 acres, to make good 1000 lots of 100 acres each, appropriated by the company as bounties to such as might become setlers within said purchase: upon condition nevertheless, that the said company shall make good such bounties as well to future setlers, as those already setled:—

"That a title be made to the said company, for the remainder of the said 1,500,000 acres contracted for upon their paying into the treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding cents per acre for the same, with interest from passing an act for that purpose."

A select committee was appointed to bring in a bill or bills in conformity to these resolutions.

March 27. Mr. S. Bourn from the committee of enrollment, presented to mr. speaker, duly enrolled, a "bill, supplemental to the act making further and more effectual provision for the defence of the frontiers of the United States;" mr speaker signed the same; and before the house rose, mr. Bourne reported that the committee had waited on the president of the United States, and presented him the said bill for his approbation.

A message was delivered by mr. secretary Lear, informing the house that the president of the United States had this day signed an "act providing for the settlement of the claims of particular persons, barred by the limitations heretofore established;" and also an "act for the relief of widows, orphans, invalid pensioners, and certain other persons."

A resolution, laid yesterday on the table by mr. Giles, was taken up and amended as follows:—

"Resolved, that the president of the United States be requested to institute an inquiry into the causes of the late defeat of the army under the command of major-general St. Clair; and also into the causes of the detentions or delays, which "are suggested to have" attended the money, cloathing, provisions, & military stores for the use of the said army; and into such other causes, as may in any manner have been productive of the said defeat."

After a debate of some length, a division of the question being called for,

The question was taken on the first part, as far as the words "major general St. Clair," which passed in the negative, yeas, 21; nays, 35; the remainder of the resolution was left of course.

The following resolution was then adopted; yeas, 44; nays, 10.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the cause of the failure of the late expedition under major-gen. St. Clair: and that such committee be empowered to call for such persons, papers and records, as may be necessary to assist them in their enquiries."

A committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of messrs. Fitzsimons, Giles, Steele, Mercer, Vining, Clarke and Sedgwick.

In consequence of the passing of the act, by which a general provision is made for claims to invalid pensioners, many of the petitioners, heretofore referred to heads of departments, not requiring now to be particularly reported on, the following order was proposed by mr. Sturges, and adopted by the house, viz.

"Ordered, that the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of war return the petitions presented to this house by invalids and others, whose cases are comprehended in the provisions of any act of the present session; with the papers accompanying the said petitions, which have been referred to them, and are now in their offices; and that the several petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions."

The report of the select committee on the memorial of the officers of the levies, late in the service of the United States, was taken up for consideration: and on a motion that the house should agree to the report, the question passed in the negative.

Mr. Madison, who had voted with the majority, for the appointment of a committee of enquiry, moved for a reconsideration of the vote, for the purpose of substituting the following resolution, instead of the one adopted:—

"Resolved that a committee be appointed, to make enquiry into such circumstances, connected with the late unsuccessful expedition under the command of major general St. Clair as may be proper to be reported for the information of this house."

Some objections however being made, the house, without taking a question on the motion, adjourned.

PARIS, *December* 3. THE news from Germany, the Austrian Netherlands, and Holland, contain nothing but accounts of recruiting, & the forming of magazines for the army of the french princes. It is certain, that the bishop of Liege has given up his territory, and even his citidel, to the princes, and that in consequence of a formal demand from the house of Austria.

It is likewise certain, that the stadtholder favors the projects of the emigrants. Hope, the richest banker in Holland, has advanced to the princes 1,800,000 livres, under the guarantee of one of the courts of Europe.

January 19. It is now certain that M. de Talleyrand, formerly bishop of Autumn, goes to the court of St. James', charged with an important mission, the object of which is, to keep up and fortify the harmony existing between France and England.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 27. Official accounts have been received at the war office, from lieutenant colonel commandant Wilkinson, advising of his having visited the field of action of the 4th November last, and returned to fort Washington, without having seen any indians.

He commenced his march from fort Washington the 25th January, with two companies of the second regiment and one hundred and thirty volunteers, militia of Columbia district, in the vicinity of fort Washington. The snow being deep retarded the march of the party, so that it did not reach fort Jefferson, sixty eight and an half miles distant, until the 30th January, where the snow was two foot deep on a level.

Bad weather prevented the march from fort Jefferson until the 3d February, when, from the path being excessively bad for the infantry, col. Wilkinson ordered them to return to fort Washington, while he proceeded to the field of battle, on which he arrived at ten o'clock the 4th February, being 29 miles from fort Jefferson.

"A description of the spectacle which the field presented, tho' covered with 20 inches deep of snow would be offensive to humanity."

The colonel buried as many of the dead as could be discovered. He found all the cannon carriages, except 3, rendered unfit for service; on one of which a four pound iron cannonade was mounted. The other cannon could not be discovered, being probably covered with the snow or ice, or buried in the vicinity. The damaged carriages were burnt, and the iron separated, which, with the three carriages and carronade, were placed on sleds and taken to fort Jefferson to which place the party returned on the 5th, having encamped on the field of battle during the night of the 4th February.

"Not a tree or bush, or scarcely a twig, could be found on the left, between the lines of our army, which had not been marked by a ball."

On the 11th of February, after col. Wilkinson had left fort Jefferson it appears that captain Shaylor, the commanding officer, Lieut. Bissell, mr Mason, mr. Kibby, mr. Fowler, with capt Shaylor's son, and a soldier, being about a half a mile distant from the fort, searching for some hickory wood, for the purposes of the fort, were suddenly fired upon by a number of indians dressed in blue coats. Mr. Mason and young mr. Shaylor were killed upon the spot. The captain escaped to fort Jefferson, with an arrow sticking in him. Lieut. Bissell & two others not named escaped to fort Hamilton, and one was still missing. Capt. Shaylor is arrested and will be tried at a general court martial for leaving his garrison contrary to orders.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati (fort Washington) dated Feb. 11th 1792.

"The alarming apprehensions we had on first hearing St. Clair's defeat, have chiefly subsided: nor have any depredations been since made on our settlements. The indians, I am inclined to conjecture, are meditating some capital blow on some frontier posts. Should that be their design, I think it will operate in our favour. They are as feeble an enemy in storming a fort, as they are daring in their premeditated attacks in the forest.

"Col Wilkinson (formerly stiled gen. Wilkinson, of Kentucky, for some time past has been commandant at fort Washington, and gives great satisfaction to our citizens in that character. He lately returned from the ground of the action of the 4th Nov: whither he went with about an hundred and ten militia of Hamilton.

"It is conjectured that the cannon are not far removed, as their carriages and baggage waggons remained damaged on the ground; but the snow (near two feet in depth) prevented the means of making perhaps, any important discovery."

Extract of a letter from Columbia, between the Miami rivers, Feb. 4.

"Gen. Wilkinson arrived at the fatal spot on the 1st Feb. and as there was a considerable crust on the snow and the horses legs were much cut, and it was not known how far it was to any of the indian towns, nor the direct course—a fatigue party of 40 was ordered out to bury the dead—the rest being busily engaged in looking for the cannon, and fitting up the carriages. The cannon could not be found—supposed to be thrown into a creek hard by, which was frozen over: every possible search was made, but in vain. The party returned to fort Jefferson, bringing with them one howitz, one six pound carriage, two three

pound carriages, and 4 sleds with double teams loaded with iron. The carriages which could not be brought away, were destroyed; I am told there is 9 months provision in fort Jefferson.

"I am very impatient to know what government is about to do for us. We certainly are citizens, and from the principles of the compact, are entitled to protection as much as you in Philadelphia; and I doubt not the fathers and guardians of our country view the matter in the same point of light.

"P. S. We had a report that capt. Shaylor, and lieut. Kibby, of the militia, were killed; but by the arrival of an express from fort Jefferson, it is found that capt. Shaylor is not killed; but capt. Shaylor's son, and commissary Mason. Lieut. Kibby went out with a party and brought in the two slain who were scalped."

[Much time was spent in the house of representatives on Saturday, before they they could agree on a proper device for the federal coins. But instead of the emblematical figure of liberty which they have adopted, how simple and *a-propos* it would have been, since they have retained the eagle on the one side, to have placed fifteen emblematical pigeons on the other. A device, which perhaps (all things considered) would be much more in character.

The eagle, the arms of the United States, is a device of the old congress: the symbol of office borne by the sergeant at arms to the present congress has an eagle on the top: so that it appears both the old and the new congress had a latent design against the pigeons.] [*N. Y Diary.*

The french frigate which arrived the 23d inst. from Cape-Francois, brings no intelligence of consequence. It is said she is to load with flour & return immediately.

MARSHFIELD, (*Mass.*) *March* 11. This morning, about two o'clock, was drove on shore, on Duxbury beach, about two miles to the northward of Plymouth lighthouse, the ship Columbia, capt. Chauncy, from Liverpool, in England, owned at, and bound to Portsmouth (N. H.) The capt. mate, 2 passengers, and all the crew, except two, were drowned.

ALBANY, *April* 2. We hear a loan of 3,000,000 of guilders for account of the United States has been effected at four per cent interest, in the city of Amsterdam.

Friday sennight the indian warriors lately arrived in Philadelphia, had audience of the president of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this state now in Philadelphia, to his correspondent in this city, dated March 23.

"The representation bill having passed both houses of congress, our legislature will yet have time to pass a law in conformity thereto. Our state will have 11 members instead of 6—and 5 instead of 2 in your two northern districts, which opens a wide field for promotion.

"The H. of R. yesterday took up the secretary's report on the public debt, and mr. Fitzsimons introduced a set of resolutions, which you have enclosed. I suppose in the begining of the week it will be seriously entered upon; and as it is a matter of great magnitude, those members who have a faculty of spinning out a debate on any subject will now have a fine harvest."

Extract of another letter from Philadelphia.

"Mr Duer's failure has had a very serious effect on the commercial interest here, as well as in Newyork; but it is still hoped the bank of Newyork, and that of the United States by prudent management, will be able to prevent the mischief going much farther. I hope in future, those who are governed by prudence, will be cautious how they countenance such a rage for speculation."

BENNINGTON, *April* 13.

"Fairhaven, *April* 3, 1792."

"Last night the store of mr. Charles Boyle and Co. in this town was set on fire by a villain, supposed to be the same that is sent in irons to Bennington goal, viz. John Bates alias Goodrich.—The fire appeared to have been set in the house with touchwood, or some other slow combustible, in the evening, & in the ridge of the house, on the outside about midnight. The fire on the outside was perceived about half past 12, at which time the fires had not coalesced, the people were alarmed immediately, there happened to be a ladder and water handy, every exertion was made use of with prudence, and in about half an hour the fire was happily extinguished, notwithstanding the danger of the store's being blown up every instant, as there were 2 barrels of powder in the chamber, and the fire had penetrated a considerable distance into a parcel of bags which lay partly on the powder. The explosion which would have taken place in a few moments, must have destroyed not only the store and people in it, but col. Lyon's house and perhaps his family, his house being but a small distance from the store.

"This Bates is the same villain that has committed many burglaries in Connecticut; he is a noted horse-thief and has broken several goals. He is a native of Groton in Connecticut."

We are informed that the following melancholy accident happened in Arlington the day before yesterday, a young son of mr. —— Hawley, of that town, of about three or four years of age, was found dead, hanging by the neck between the boards of a fence. A pile of boards which lay near the fence hid the child from the road. How long the unfortunate infant had been in the fence when found, is uncertain, our informant understood the corpse was cold when first discovered. What renders the accident peculiarly affecting is, that it was an only son.

"The dear delights we here enjoy,
"And fondly call our own,
"Are but short favors borrowed now,
"To be repaid anon."

Life, 'tis a vapour! sport of varying scenes,
Its brightest views like morning clouds pass by,
Drop sweet delights—rude trouble intervenes,
And sorrow's gloom obscures the weeping eye.
Yet is the value of its hours immense,
Improved with circumspection as they fly,
The uncertain fleeting scenes of time and sense
Urge the important duty learn TO DIE.

Died, The hon. NATHAN CLARK, esq. aged seventy four years. In the course of a long life he sustained various important offices, in the discharge of the duties of which he acquired much honor, and died truly respected by an extensive circle of acquaintance.

A late London newspaper furnishes the following account of M. LA FAYETE.

"THE personal services of Monsieur LA FAYETTE have been accompanied with pecuniary sacrifices of an enormous kind.—Through the whole of the revolution he not only filled the important station of commandantgeneral of the parisian army without pay, but he kept open house. For many days during the national federation in 1790, he entertained 500 persons per day in the hotel; and in general he has had a table of forty covers for the etat-major, and for distinguished foreigners. His bounty to the distressed veterans has also been conspicuous, and it is known that he has thus reduced an ample fortune to a mere trifle. He has not 20,000 livres a year of property left out of an annual revenue of 200,000 livres, with which he came into life. His sacrifices have all been made on the altar of liberty, for in promoting the freedom of America, he expended many thousand pounds, besides devoting his own person to the cause. He stands completely acquitted from all suspicion, that during the disorders incident to the french revolution he has stained his military and patriotic character, by mixing in the corruptions which have been practised He has never diverted a Louis d'Or from its public destination. Sensible of these facts, and grateful for his eminent services, the best men in France are now eager to find the means of conferring on him some fair recompense. He has rejected every proposition that has been made, and it is feared, that his proud and honorable delicacy will keep him stedfast in the refusal of every national return. It has been proposed to give him the ecole militaire, which parts the field of federation, for a town residence, and as he refuses all consideration for himself, to adopt his two daughters, and to give them power worthy the magnificence of the nation. This also he peremptorily rejected, and taking the Cincinnatus of America for his model, he is determined to sell every estate, but the ancient family residence in Auvergne, where he means, by his own example, to promote a higher cultivation of the soil, and to teach the people a more comfortable scheme of rural life than that which is now found in the campaign of France. For this purpose he has already moved his family to Auvergne, where he has introduced 2 english families, a farmer and a gardener, with their wives and children; and here he proposes to sit under his own vine, in the freedom he has so largely contributed to establish, and from which he will not depart, unless to defend them from the violence of hostile attack. Content in honest poverty,

"*He looks upon things precious, as they were*
"*The common muck of the world: he covets less*
"*Than misery itself would give; rewards*
"*His deeds with doing them.*"

"Every attempt to reason him out of this independent spirit has been in vain. They told him it has ever been not only the first duty, but the most forward inclination of every free state to give noble testimonies of its gratitude to its patriots and heroes. Without refering to the old world, they stated that the great opulent MARLBOROUGH did not disdain to receive from England a palace, nor the illustrious CHATHAM a peerage and a pension. Ireland has forced on the great author of its freedom a becoming reward; and if his own model, the deliverer of America, had refused all pecuniary return from his fellowcitizens, it should be remembered that GENERAL WASHINGTON had made no sacrifices of his patrimony in the cause, and, what in M. LA FAYETTE'S instance ought to be urgent, had no children dependent on his fortune. These arguments, however reasonable, have drawn from him no other than a very warm expression of thanks to his fellow soldiers, for their solicitude and kindness, with a declaration, that the small remainder of his fortune was more than equal to his wants, and that in truth he was richer than ever, for he possessed the luxury he coveted most, civil and religious liberty."

REMARKABLE ANTIQUITIES in interior America.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF A LATE TRAVELLER.

BESIDES those ruins in the Illinois and Wabash countries, which have been often mentioned, there are others no less remarkable many hundred of miles farther west, and particularly in the country about the great falls of the Missisippi. As we approach these falls, commonly called St. Anthony's, we frequently meet with pyramids of earth, from thirty to seventy, and even eighty feet in height. These are, most probably, the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America, tho' there are others which I am inclined to believe were erected in consequence of some signal victory, and, possibly, to cover the bones and carcases of the slain. In digging horrizontally into several of these pyramids, a little above the base, we generally found a stratum of white substance, something like moist lime, and glutinous withal, extending in all probability several yards within, or perhaps nearly the whole length of the diametrical line, I had every reason to believe this consolidated chalky substance to be the remains of skeletons buried perhaps two hundred centuries ago, and converted by time and the operation of the elements into the present state.

Many tokens remain, on both sides of the Missisippi, of that country being in ancient ages as well cultivated and as thickly inhabited as the country on the Danube or the Rhine; which fully proves that the literati have been too hasty in denominating America *a new world*, or an original present to the europeans from the hand of rude nature.

A copper mine was opened some years since, farther down the Missisippi, and to the great surprise of the laborers, a large collection of mining tools were found several fathoms below the superfices of the earth. Another person in digging for a well, discovered a furnace of brickwork, five fathoms below the present surface; and in this furnace were found a quantity of coals and firebrands, which for ought we know, might have been kindled in the days of Moses or Lycurgus.

Not long since, at a shot on the shore of the Ohio, where the bank had been washed by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out, of the hardest kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral and equiangular five sided figures;—this does not appear to be a *lusus naturæ*, but a work of exquisite art, the offspring of human ingenuity. Near the falls of Missisippi, there is a salt spring in the bed of the river, which has been enclosed with stone work of unknown antiquity, to keep out the fresh water. In times of freshes, however, the river overflows the stone work and mixes with the brine, so that it does not afford salt to the savages hereabouts till the river is considerably fallen.

In several places, circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country: These are constantly enclosed with deep ditches, and fenced with a breast work.—From these, and many other similar remains of antiquity one would be inclined to think the world much older than it has been commonly imagined. Aristotle affirmed it to be eternal; and no arguments have ever been brought to confute him. Several tribes on the western side of the great river above mentioned, date their national existence for more than twenty thousand moons back, and the indians of the eastern world go immensely farther into the depths of time, though both relate many events of these distant periods that are evidently mixed with fable.

March 17, 1792.

DRUGS AND *MEDICINES.*

TODD AND CONE,
At their MEDICINAL STORE,
In GRANVILLE;
Opposite Mr. T. LEONARD's Store.
Have just received a supply of

Drugs & Medicines,

And other ARTICLES in the DRUGGIST line,
Of the BEST quality;

WHICH they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for CASH, WHEAT, BEEF, PORK, POT or PEARLASH, or Likely young HORSES, or on short CREDIT with approved SECURITY.

Granville, April 11.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A QUANTITY of long HUMAN HAIR, for which the CASH will be paid by FREDERICK WOLF, at his shop, a few rods north of the meetinghouse Bennington, April 12

*** No 10 and 12 of the CRISIS are wanted by the printers in Albany, if any person in Bennington, or its vicinity has them, and will forward them to Anthony Halwen, they shall receive a handsome price for them, or a generous allowance for the use of them for a few days.

MAPS OF THE WORLD,
For sale at the printing-office.

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

ON THE SPRING OF 1792.

BENNINGTON, *April 6.*

SEE the fields and the meadows their verdure renew,
The rivers enlooſen'd their courſes purſue,
The ſheep in rich cluſters now bleat on the plain,
And the birds in ſweet ſymphony echo the ſtrain.

Let each boſom with gratitude heave at the ſight,
While the beautiful ſcene we behold with delight!
That power who attends to the young raven's cry
And "to the ſhorn lamb, tempers winds" from the ſky,
How ſecret his councils! how glorious his ways!
How incumbent the duty of mortals to praiſe!

How dreary of late was the ſcene to behold,
Sterile winter prevailing - how keen was the cold!
Its lengthy duration had ſtrip'd the rich ſtall,
And expended the hoards of a plentiful fall.

The fields were enwrapt with a mantle of ſnow,
Icy fetters forbid the ſtill rivers to flow,
The cattle were lowing —oft lowing in vain,
Scarce a ſpire of hay could the needy obtain.

Stingy GRIPUS--(what pity it ſeems to inſiſt
That men of this ſtamp in each ſtation exiſt,)
Though his barns were well ſtor'd, and his cattle full-fed,
Heard the cauſe of neceſſity frequently plead:
Yet ſteeling his heart to the voice of diſtreſs,
He ſorbore to adminiſter needed redreſs,
And alone (from mere motives of friendſhip) his hay,
For treble its value he deign'd to convey.

Depreſt with its fears the heart heavily beat,
The proſpect how ſad! the dejection how great!
'Till he at whoſe fiat creation appear'd,
Breath'd celeſtial regard, and deliv'rance appear'd.

The ſun with new power beam'd forth from the ſky,
The ſnowdrifts decreaſing recede from the eye,
On the face of the earth pleaſing proſpects appear,
Which ſeem to portend a fine ſpring to the year.

Now vainly ſhall Gripus *his treaſures diſplay,*
In vain court a ſale—let him ſummer his hay,
'Till he learns from experience his maker to truſt
Gives the needy his aid, and proves providence juſt.

From the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ON THE INDIAN RIGHT OF SOIL.

By PHILO BRACKENRIDGE.

ON what is it founded? having had a foot firſt on the continent?—Then one indian might claim the whole—ſpend his winter in the torrid zone—his ſummer in one or other of the frigid, and ſpring and fall in the temperate. That would be unreaſonable. Will two indians have this right? There muſt be more than that. Two tribes? It would be too much to take up the whole continent with two tribes. How many muſt there be to give the right? juſt as many as there are. If there were one leſs would they have the right? yes. Two leſs? yes. How many might there be leſs and the right exiſt? I cannot tell—Nor no one elſe. There muſt be ſome fixed principle on which all right depends. Under the great law of nature, it is a right to as much as is neceſſary for our ſubſiſtence. By paſturing or hunting? no; by agriculture. Becauſe in this way of life more can ſubſiſt at the ſame time.

But men by the municipal laws of ſociety hold more than an equal quantity. What has this to do with the great outwheel of natural law, which gives the earth to man in common. The municipal law binds as citizens: the law of nations as ſocieties; but the law of nature as men. Say, as the number of inhabitants upon earth is to its extent, ſo the right of each individual to his ſhare. God gives to man no more when he dies than ſpace to lie down upon, and how more in life than to enjoy reaſonably? Let the appeal be made to him.

Great ſpirit! ſays the indian, here is a white man that wants ſome of my land. How much have you? Ten miles ſquare. The tenth of that may ſerve — To hunt upon? No; But to plant corn, raiſe hogs, and live like a man But did not you give me all this? I have given none of you more than another. There is the earth, and the dividing of a ſea or river makes no partition. It is true I do not permit the inhabitants of Jupiter or other planets to come down to your earth; but have placed a law of nature to hinder it. But on the ſame planet, I know nothing of what is called the right of the natives, beyond at moſt a right of preference to chooſe their ground, or to hold that which they already cultivate.

Will the United States permit emigrants to ſettle on the lands weſt of the Ohio within their boundaries? Not without purchaſing. Why? Becauſe they have been at expence in combating the falſe claim of the ſavages, and ought to be paid for it.

ANECDOTES.

A GENTLEMAN, upon hearing of the failure of col. Due., obſerved, that he thought it would be againſt his *intereſt* to pay the *principal*, and againſt his *principle* to pay the *intereſt*.

A curious cauſe of jealouſy.

At a gentleman's houſe, where a few friends were ſpending the evening, the converſation turned upon chriſtian names, and the oddity of ſome —A gentleman challenged the company to find out his in an hour, obſerving at the ſame time that it began with J.—One ſaid John, another James, another Jonathan, and ſo on, till it came to the gentleman of the houſe who ſaid Joſeph. "No my dear," replied his wife (being previouſly acquainted with it,) "I'll ſwear he is no *Joſeph.*"—"Perhaps," ſaid the huſband (kniting his brow) "you know beſt;" and gave his wife ſtrict orders to diſcourage the viſits of his friend ever ſince.

MODERN CHIVALRY.

A new publication by H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

BOOK the fourth contains ſome excellent obſervations on the abſurdity of that remnant of barbarous ages, dueling; a practice which, to the diſgrace of humanity and an enlightened age, is becoming more and more obvious amongſt us.

Captain Farrago, in anſwer to a perſon from whom he had received a challenge, writes as follows:—

"I have two objections to this duel matter. The one is, leſt I ſhould hurt you; and the other is, leſt you ſhould hurt me. I do not ſee any good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your body. I could make no uſe of you when dead, for any culinary purpoſe, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no canibal to feed upon the fleſh of men. Why then ſhoot down a human creature, of which I can make no uſe? A buffalow would be better meat For tho' your fleſh might be delicate & tender, yet it wants that firmneſs and conſiſtency which takes and retains ſalt. At any rate it would not be fit for a long ſea voyage. You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a racoon or an opoſſum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing any thing human now. As to your hide, it is not worth the taking off, being little better than that of a year old colt.

"As to myſelf, I do not much like to ſtand in the way of any thing that is harmful. I am under apprehenſions you might hit me. That being the caſe, I think it moſt adviſable to ſtay at a diſtance. If you want to try your piſtols, take ſome object, a tree or a barn door about my dimenſions. If you hit that, ſend me word and I ſhall acknowledge that if I had been in the ſame place, you might alſo have hit me."

DETACHED OBSERVATIONS.

MISFORTUNES have their ſeed; the wiſe man prevents their birth. To this end the moſt minute beginings muſt be watched: for what at firſt appears to be but ſlight, becomes, by little and little, ſenſible and conſiderable. Thus water, which diſtils from mount Tai, wears, in time, over the ſtone a paſſage, which you would think wrought with a chiſſel. A cord drawn to and fro over a board many times in one place at length divides it into two pieces, as if done with a ſaw. In fine, yonder tree, which is now 10 feet in circumference, was raiſed from a very ſmall ſeedling; when it was young & tender, it was in all reſpects flexible, and might have been eaſily pluck ed up. At preſent what a diffe.ence! It is the ſame with regard to evil.

See that moth, which flies inceſſantly round the candle;---it is conſumed!—man of pleaſure behold thy own image.

THE proprietors and landowners of the townſhips of Berkſhire and Enoſburgh, in the county of Chittenden, and ſtate of Vermont, are hereby notified that the legiſlature at their ſeſſion in October 1791, granted a tax of one penny on each acre of land in aid townſhips, (public rights excepted) for the purpoſe of making roads and bridges in ſaid towns; and that ſaid proprietors and land owners have liberty to work out their tax on ſaid roads, in the months of June, July, and Auguſt next, by applying to the ſubſcribers who are appointed to ſuperintend ſaid labour.

DAVID FAY,
URI HILL,
JAMES ADAMS,

Huntſburgh, Feb. 3, 1792. 4t6

TAKE NOTICE,

THE partnerſhip formerly ſubſiſting between John Fitz Gerald, and Daniel Davis, has been diſſolved ſince the 14th day of October laſt, therefore all perſons are cautioned againſt taking any ſkins to the tanyard, near William Hall's, in Pownal, formerly advertiſed as the joint property of Fitz Gerald and Davis, as Fitz Gerald will not be accountable for any ſkins taken there in future, many ſkins having been entirely ſpoiled. All perſons having any demands for ſkins ſo damaged, are deſired to call on Fitz Gerald in 20 days from the date hereof. The tanning and currying buſineſs in all its different branches, is now carried on by the ſubſcriber, at the tanyard in Pownal, (formerly occupied by Stephen Horſford) where all commands will be gratefully received and punctually executed by,

JOHN FITZ GERALD,

Pownal, March 19, 1792. 4t6

ANDREW CATHCART & Co.

Have opened a large and very general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES,

At DOUGLAS's tavern, in LANSINGBURG.

AS they have imported their goods directly from London, they are enabled and determined to ſupply country traders and others very cheap for caſh or wheat:

They have alſo a very general aſſortment of IRON MONGERY and CUTLERY, alſo WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 7 by 9 and 6 by 8. Alſo, POT ASH KETTLES of a very large ſize, of BOG ORE, caſt bottom downwards.

LIKEWISE,

JAMAICA SPIRITS and RUM,
BRANDY and GIN,
TEAS of all kinds, and SUGARS,
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE,
A large aſſortment of LOOKING GLASSES,
BROAD CLOTHS from 6 to 36s.

With almoſt every other article in general uſe in the country.

Lanſingburgh, *Auguſt* 15, 1791. 6tf.

BARNABAS BROOKS,

GUNSMITH and *BRAZIER,*

HEREBY informs the public, that he carries on the buſineſs of REPAIRING GUNS and PISTOLS, a few rods ſouth of the courthouſe, in Bennington, and various other branches in iron and ſteel, almoſt all kinds of ſprings, irons for joiner's tools of all kinds, harneſs buckles, gun riging, &c. all which will be done with neatneſs and diſpatch.

March 19, 1792. 43t

CHEAP GOODS.

THE ſubſcriber has received an additional aſſortment of GOODS (at his ſtore in Bennington) to thoſe he had on hand, which, in the whole, makes one of the moſt extenſive aſſortments of

Engliſh, Weſt, and Eaſt-India

GOODS,

At any one place in this part of the country. He has alſo arranged his buſineſs in ſuch a manner, as to enable him to ſell his goods at the moſt reduced prices. Such as chooſe to purchaſe at his ſtore will find this to be a fact founded upon reaſon, if they make READY PAY.

Such as have open accounts at his ſtore, are requeſted to pay them or ſettle them by giving notes.—He hopes this requeſt may be ſeriouſly attended to.

GEORGE M'ELCHERAN.

Bennington, March 12th, 1792. 43t

THE copartnerſhip of Matthew Scott and Samuel Beman, under the firm of Scott and Beman, is this day by mutual conſent diſſolved. All perſons indebted to ſaid company by bond, note, or book account, are called upon to make an immediate ſettlement, to Samuel Beman, who is legally authorized to ſettle the ſame: buſineſs in future will be tranſacted in his own name. He has now on hand a handſome aſſortment of

ENGLISH & WESTINDIA GOODS,

Which will be ſold very low for ready pay.

Hampton, March 20, 1792. 44-4w

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber on the 31ſt day of January laſt, a ſervant boy named JOHN CONLEY, about ſixteen years old. All perſons are forbid harboring or truſting ſaid boy on penalty of the law. Whoever will return ſaid boy to the ſubſcriber ſhall have one penny reward and no charges paid by me.*

DAVID SHELDON.

Rupert, March 13, 1792. 5t8

WHEREAS *Wealthean, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board, and behaved in ſo unbecoming and imprudent a manner as to render it improbable ſhe can ever be reinſtated in his favor again, this is to warn all perſons againſt truſting the ſaid Wealthean on his account, as he is determined to pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof.*

JOHN SMITH.

Shafſbury, April 6, 1792. 5t8

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners, by the honorable judge of probate for the diſtrict of Addiſon, in the ſtate of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the eſtate of Abraham Chaſe, late of Ferriſburgh, in the county of Addiſon, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice—That we will attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwellinghouſe of Preſerved Dakin, eſq in Ferriſburgh, on the firſt Mondays of June, July, Auguſt, and September next, at ten o'clock in the morning of each of ſaid days. No accounts will be allowed unleſs properly authenticated.

ENOCH WOODBRIDGE,
ROSWELL HOPKINS,
NICHOLAS HOLMES.

Jan. 31, 1792. 4t6

The Vermont Gazette.

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 47, of Vol. IX.] FRIDAY April 20, 1792. [Whole No. 463.

Printed and published (every Friday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

An act providing for the settlement of the claims of persons under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established. Approved March 27, 1792.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That the operation of the resolutons of the late congress of the United States, passed on the 2d day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and the twenty third day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, so far as they have barred, or may be construed to bar the claims of any officer, soldier, artificer, sailor or marine of the lato army or navy of the United States, for personal services rendered to the United States, in the military or naval department, shall from and after the passing of this act, be suspended, for and during the term of two years. And that every such officer, soldier, artificer, sailor and marine having claims for services rendered to the United States, in the military or naval departments, who shall exhibit the same, for liquidation at the Treasury of the United States, at any time during the said term of two years, shall be entitled to an adjustment and allowance thereof, on the same principles, as if the same had been exhibited within the term prescribed by the aforesaid resolutions of congress: *Provided*, That nothing herein construed be extended to claims for rations or subsistance money.

And be it further enacted, That no balances hereafter to be certified, as due from the United States, shall be registered in any other name than that of the original claimant, or his heirs, executors or administrators; and such balances shall be transferable only at the treasury, by virtue of powers actually executed after such registry, expressing the sum to be transfered, and in pursuance of such general rules, as have been, or shall be prescribed for that purpose.

An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of widows and orphans, barred by the limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the claims to invalid pensioners. Approved March 23d, 1792.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That the opperation of the resolutions of the late congress of the U. States passed on the 2d day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and the twentythird day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, so far as they have barred, or may be construed to bar the claims of the widow or orphans of any officer of the late army, the seven years half-pay of such officer, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be suspended for and during the term of two years.

And be it further enacted, That any commissioned officer, not having received the commutation of half pay, and any noncommissioned officer, soldier or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, during the late war, by wounds or other known cause, who did not desert from the said service, shall be entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States, during life, or the continuance of such disability, and shall also be allowed such farther sum for the arrears of pension, from the time of his disability, not exceeding the rate of his annual allowance in consequence of his disability, as the circuit court of the district, in which they respectively reside, may think just.

Provided, That in every such case, the rules and regulations following shall be complied with; that is to say: First—Every applicant shall attend the court in person, except where it shall be certified by two magistrates that he is unable to do so, and shall produce to the circuit court the following proofs, to wit: A certificate from the commanding officer of the ship regiment, corps or company, in which he served, setting forth his disability, and that he was thus disabled while in the service of the United States; or the affidavits of two credible witnesses to the same effect. The affidavits of three reputable freeholders of the city, town or county, in which he resides, ascertaining of their own knowledge, the mode of life, employment, labor, or means for support of such applicant for the last twelve months. Secondly. The circuit court upon receipt of the proofs aforesaid, shall forth with proceed to examine into the nature of the wound or other cause of disability of such applicant, and having ascertained the degree thereof, shall certify the same, and transmit the result of their enquiry, in case in their opinion, the applicant should be put on the pension list, to the secretary at war, together with their opinion in writing, what proportion of the monthly pay of such applicant will be equivalent to the degree of disability ascertained in manner oforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the district court, in each district, shall publish this act in such manner as the judge of the district court shall think effectual to give general information thereof to the people of the district, and shall give like information of the times and places of holding the circuit courts in said district. And in districts wherein a circuit court is not directed by law to be holden, the judge of the district court shall be, and he is hereby authorized to exercise all the powers given by this act to the respective circuit courts. And it shall be the duty of the judges of the circuit courts respectively, during the term of two years from the passing of this act, to remain at the places where the said courts shall be holden, five days at least from the time of opening the sessions thereof, that persons, disabled as aforesaid may have full opportunity to make their application for the relief proposed by this act.

And be it further enacted, That the secretary at war upon receipt of the proofs, certificate and opinion aforesaid, shall cause the same to be duly filed in his office, and place the name of such applicant on the pension list of the United Sates, in conformity thereto: *Provided always*, That in any case, where the said secretary shall have cause to suspect imposition or mistake, he shall have power to withhold the name of such applicant from the pension list, and make report of the same to congress at their next session.

And be it further enacted, That all noncommissioned officers, soldiers and seamen, disabled in the actual service of the United States, during the late war, whose disability and rate of allowance has been ascertained, pursuant to the regulations prescribed by the late congress, and have not applied to be placed on the pension list, until after the time limited by the act of congress for that purpose, was expired, shall now be placed on the pension list, and be entitled to demand and receive their respective pensions, according to the allowances ascertained as aforesaid, any thing in this act or any act of the late congress to the contrary notwithstaning.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, no sale, transfer or mortgage of the whole or of any part of the pension or arrearages of pension, payable to any noncommissioned officer, soldier or seaman, before the same shall become due, shall be valid. And every person claiming such pension or arrears of pension, or any part thereof under power of attorney or substitution, shall, before the same is paid, make oath or affirmation, before some justice of the peace of the place where the same is payable, that such power or substitution is not given by reason of any transfer of such pension, or arrears of pension, and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Pursuant to the directions of the above act, notice is hereby given, that the sessions of the circuit courts of the United States for the district of Newyork, are by law appointed to be holden at the city of Newyork, on the first day of April, and on the fifth day of October, in every year, except when either of those days happen on sunday, and then the sessions are to commence on the next day following; and that the sessions to continue until the business is dispatched.

ROBERT TROUP, clerk of the district.

An act supplemental to the act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States. Approved March 28, 1792.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That it shall be lawful for the president of the U. States by and with the advice & consent of the senate, to appoint such number of brigadier generals as may be conducive to the good of the public service. Provided the whole number appointed, or to be appointed shall not exceed four.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE.

Monday, *March* 26.

The following resolution was moved:

RESOLVED, That it be a standing rule, that the doors of the senate chamber remain open whilst the senate shall be sitting in their legislative capacity, except on such occasions as, in their judgment, may require secrecy; and that this rule shall commence and be in force on the first day of the next session of congress.

It passed in the negative—yeas eight, nays seventeen.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Butler, Carroll, Foster, Hawkins Johnston, King, Lee, and Monroe.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Basset, Bradley, Cabot, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Few, Gunn, Henry, Izard, Langdon, Read, Robinson, Rutherford, Sherman, Stanton, and Wingate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, March 28.

A report from the secretary of treasury was read, containing an abstract of the exports of the U. States, also of the impost and tonnage duties, during one year, ending with September last. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Fitzsimons, from the committee on the specie account of the treasurer of the United States, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Madison moved, "that it be an instruction to the committee of seven, appointed yesterday, to consider the enquiry committed to them, as confined to such circumstances, connected with the late unsuccessful expedition under major general St. Clair as may be requisite for the information of the house.

The question, on this motion, passed in the negative.

Mr. Otis *delivered a second message, informing the house, that the president of the United States had notifyed* the senate of his having this day approved and signed "an act supplemental to the late act for the defence of the frontiers."

Pursuant to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole (mr. Seney in the chair) on the report of the secretary, on the public debt.

The first of the resolutions proposed on the 22d inst. by mr. Fitzsimons, being taken into consideration, as follows:

"Resolved, That the term for receiving on loan, that part of the domestic debt of the United States which yet remains unsubscribed, be extended to the first day of September next, on the same terms as was provided by the act making provision for the public debt of the United States."

The word "September" was struck out, leaving a blank, to be afterwards filled up.

Mr. Mercer moved further to amend that proposition, by striking out the words "on the same terms," &c. to the end, and substituting these,

"And all persons, so subscribing, shall receive stock of the United States for the principal sum so subscribed, bearing an interest payable quarterly, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and stock of the U. States, for the interest due on said principal at the time of subscription bearing an interest payable quarterly, at the rate of three per cent. per annum until the principal sum of the said stock shall be redeemed."

In support of this motion, mr. Mercer spoke near an hour.

Mr. Madison, in lieu of the proposed amendment, offered the following:

"Provided, That instead of the terms contained in the act making provision for the public debt of the United States, the subscribers shall receive certificates for the joint amount of the principal and arrears of interest subscribed; which certificates shall bear an interest equivalent to the terms contained in the said act."

The subject was warmly debated until the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose, and reported progress.

Mr. I Smith, from the committee for enrolled bills, reported, that the committee had waited on the president of the United States, and presented to him for his approbation, the "Bill establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed, reported a bill in conformity to the resolutions adopted on Monday last, respecting the Ohio company.

Thursday March 29

Mr. Vining from the committee to whom was referred sundry memorials of the trustees of several seminaries of learning praying compensation for losses and injuries sustained during the late war, brought in a report which was read and laid on the table. After reading and referring sundry petitions—the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury on the public debt—a proposition which was debated yesterday being withdrawn,

Mr. Giles proposed a clause to be added to the first proposition offered by mr. Fitzsimons, the object of which was to preclude the admission of the irredeemable principle in debt hereafter to be subscribed to the loan of the United States.

This motion after a lengthy debate, was negatived —32 to 25,

The first and second proposition were then severally put and agreed to.

The third proposition being read mr. Key moved that it should be struck out—this was succeeded by a motion to amend it, by inserting, at their liquidated value, after the words United States, this was agreed to. Another motion of amendment was made and negatived—and then a motion for the committeee to rise and report progress, being carried, a decision on the proposition as amended, was prevented.

March 30. Mr. Parker of the committee to whom was referred the report of the secretary of the treasury stating the amount of imports and exports, brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury on the public debt.

Mr. Seney in the chair.

The third proposition was taken into consideration —an amendment was proposed by striking out the last clause, in these words "without being obliged to exchange their certificates," this amendment was agreed to—and then the question being put on the proposition, that was also negatived—24 to 22.

The fourth proposition being read, the word "September" was expunged; and the question on the proposition with the blank being put—was carried in the affirmative.

The fifth proposition which respects a further assumption was then read; September was stuck out. On motion of mr. Key, Maryland was inserted.

The subject was then debated till after 3 o'clock, the committee then rose, without a decision, and reported progress.

A message was received from the senate by mr. Secretary Otis, with the militia bill—passed the senate with amendments.

April 2. The report of a select committee on the "Abstract (received by the secretary of the treasury) of the returns of the duties on imports and tonnage, and the amount of the exports from the United States to foreign countries," being taken up,—Ordered that the said abstract be printed; and also, that the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the house, during the course of the present session, the quantity and value of the exports from each state.

A message was delivered by mr. secretary Otis, informing the house that the president had notified the Senate of his having approved and signed an "act to establish a mint, & regulate the coins of the U. S."

The house, pursuant to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the secretary of the treasury on the public debt.—Mr Seney in the chair.

The 8th of mr. Fitzsimon's resolutions was amended and agreed to, as follows.—

"Resolved, That the interest on so much of the domestic debt as has been or may be purchased for the United States, or as shall be paid into the treasury, and so much of the sum appropriated for the payment of the interest, on the foreign and domestic debt as shall be over and above what may be sufficient for the payment of such interest shall be appropriated "for the redemption of the public debt," said funds to be applied to the purposes aforesaid, by the commissioners hereafter mentioned; under the approbation of the president of the United States."

The 9th and last of the resolutions was also agreed to as folows:—

"Resolved, That ——— ——— be commissioners for the purposes aforesaid? and that a precise account of all the debts redeemed, and of all purchases by them made, be laid before the legislature within months after its first meeting in every year.

The committee then rose, and reported the resolutions, as amended; and the house immediately proceeded to consider the same.

The first resolution being read, as follows—

"Resolved, That the term for receiving on loan, that part of the domestic debt of the United States which yet remains unsubscribed, be extended to the on the same terms as was drovided by the act making provision for the public debt of the United States.

Mr. Giles renewed his motion for amending it, by the addition of the following:

"Except that condition in the act, which renders the debt so far subscribed, subject to redemption by payments not exceeding, in one year, on account of both principal and interest, a proportion of eight dollars upon the hundred, on any certificate which shall be issued according to the terms therein specified;—which condition, so far at it relates to any part of the debt which may be hereafter subscribed, shall be abolished."

The question being taken on this amendment, passed in the negative—yeas, 27, nays, 30.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and passed in the affirmative.

The two following resolutions were also agreed to, viz.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for payment of the interest on the unsubscribed part of the domestic debt of the United States, to the first day of 179 , on like terms as was provded by the act aforesaid.

Resolved, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the debt of the individual states, assumed by the United States, yet unsubscribed, be extended to the first day of next, on the same terms as is provided by the act making provision for the public debt.

The next of the resolutions, providing for a further assumption of state debts, was under consideration, when the house Adjourned.

Tuesday *April* 3. Mr. Livermore, from the committee on the memorial of the Illinois and Wabash land companies, made report, which was read a first time.

Mr. speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary at war, accompanying the petitions of sundry persons, whose claims are provided for by acts lately passed; which petitions, with the documents annexed, the secretary returned in obedience to a recent order of the house.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolutions, reported by the committee of the whole, on the public debt.

The resolutions, providing for a further assumption of the state debts, being under consideration, as follows:

"Resolved That a subscription for a further loan in the debts of the individual states, be opened and continued to the first day of next not to exceed in the whole millions of dollars, in the proportions following, that is to say—

In the debt of Newhampshire,
Massachusetts,
Rhodeisland,
Connecticut,
Newyork,
Newjersey,
Maryland,
Virginia,
Northcarolina,
Southcarolina,
Georgia,

Provided that the interest on such loan shall not be payable before the day of And provided, that when the sum to be assumed for any state, shall not be subscribed by the holders of any of the evidences in which the same is made receivable the states shall not be entitled to receive interest on the residue.

A motion was brought forward by messrs. Sheridine and Mercer, to amend it by adding after the words 'individual states,' the following, whether discharged by said states respectively since the treaty of peace or undischarged.

After a debate of considerable length, the amendments was disagreed to—yeas 22, nays 30.

The question being then taken on the resolution, passed also in the negative—yeas 26, nays 29.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, *Feb.* 14. THE city of Caen is a prey to the most dreadful riots. The municipality having elected a jury, the Jacobins Club did not approve the choice. Headed by a young demagogue, they rushed into the church of St Peter's, where the installation was to take place, and beat and drove out of the church those who had been honored with the suffrages of their fellow citizens, the mayor himself altho' a member of the club, received several blows—The municipality were obliged to swear that the jury should not be installed.

In the evening the same horde went to the hotel de Ville, and expelled four or five members of the municipality, and threatened them with the lanterne if ever they should appear there any more. They then adjourned to the club room, where the young demagogue made a formal motion to cut off the head of Beveux, procureur syndic of the department.

London, *Feb.* 9. A fire maliciously occasioned at Brussels, it is said to have consumed nearly one third of that city. This report came in a private letter by the way of France yesterday; for the confirmation and the particulars we must wait the Flanders mail.

By a letter from Paris, dated 24th Oct. eleven o'clock, we are informed, that a little after one that morning, the life of M. de la Fayette was attempted on his return from a visit to M. Neckar, by an assassin, who plunged a bayonet into his carriage.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

(CIRCULAR.)

Boston, (*Massachusetts*) Feb. 28, 1782.

Sir,

We have had the honor to be appointed a committee by the officers of the Massachusetts line of the late army, to attend and prosecute their memorial to the congress of the U. States, the on subject of compensation for the losses sustained by them and the soldiers who served during the war, in consequence of the singular manner in which their services have been acknowledged and requited by the United States.

By a letter bearing date June 1, 1781, you were informed of the measures adopted in persuing that object, and that a memorial was presented to congress on the subject of our complaint.

Finding that no relief has been afforded, or as far as our information extends, contemplated, and convinced that there is a just debt as yet undischarged on the part of government, our determination is to repeat our application and re-assert our claim, until we gain consideration and relief; or until it shall be declared by the voice of the U. States in congress, that our claim are visionary and without foundation; and that a hardearned *bona fide* debt can be honorably and justly cancelled by certificates received in the first instance by a kind of compulsion, alienated in most cases from necessity unsupported by funds, and passing in exchange for only a sixth or an eighth of their nominal value.

To the pursuit of this measure we are urged by a conviction that our requests is founded on the immutable principles of reason, equity and justice, by a sense of duty to ourselves, and more especialy to those faithful companions of the war, who served under our command; whose dispersed and embarrassed circumstances preclude them from application, and in whose behalf we are bound to appear by every principle of affection and gratitude.

Should it be objected that the claim has laid dormant and may have suffered diminution, we would observe, that if America had been conquered by Britain, neither life, liberty, or retribution would probably have been the lot of any of the present applicants. To have prefered the application in any of the years of public embarrassment which succeeded the peace, when the government and finances of the country wanted energy and even existence, would have comported neither with the interest nor character of the army. The records of the old government contain ample and frequent acknowledgements that the services have been faithfully performed on one part, together with an universal disposition to remunerate them. And the public inability is the true and only source to which the failure on the part of goverment can be attributed.

The present government was instituted for the establishment of justice among other great objects. To this end they possess the power and ability, and as we have every confidence in the liberality and justice of the existing administration we solicit their final decision on the merits of our cause.

To facilitate the object of our wishes we have judged it expedient to depute an agent to congress to attend to and explain the nature of our application. On the twentieth day of March next, he will be in Philadelphia for that purpose; and this communication which we beg you to take the earliest opportunity to make known to the officers belonging to your state, is made to acquaint you with our determination, that if you think it expedient to adopt correspondent measures, our attempt may receive the aid of your advice and assistance.

To form a convention of officers from all the states in order to consult and agree on a joint application has been a favourite object with many; but taking every consideration into view, we have preferred the mode now adopted, and we hope it will meet with your approbation.

Gen. William Hull, the person whom we have chosen for our agent, will give his constant attendance in Philadelphia, during the present session of congress, and we beg to recommend him to your attention and assistance.

With sentiments of respect we are,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed)
W. HEATH,
J. BROOKS,
H. JACKSON,
W. EUSTIS,
T. EDWARDS,
J. CROKER.
} Committee.

P. S. The foregoing a copy of a letter transmitted the senior officers of your line, is inclosed to you in case of miscarriage of the original. H. J.

Col. Sebastian Bauman Newyork.

"In consequence of the foregoing letter, (we are informed) a meeting was held on Monday evening last agreeable to notice given by the late officers of this state, and who have chosen gen. Schuyler, gen. Clinton, gen. Courtland, col. Willet, and col. M Hughes, to prepare a memorial to congress in like manner to that presented by their fellow officers, from the state of Massachusetts.

NEWYORK, *April 7.* The french frigate La Moselle arrived at Philadelphia on Friday last commanded by capt. Feerarie, lieut in the navy of France left the Cape the 6th of March, six thousand troops had then arrived, but these were judged insufficient to recover the island speedily. The national civil commissioners had sent urgent demands to France for 14,000 more.

Two vessel loads of negroes and mulattoes, sent from Port-au prince to the bay of Honduras, have since arrived at Jamaica; these wretches were banished from Port-au prince for having borne arms against the whites. The government of Jamaica, it is said, gave orders to have them sent to Cape Francois under an escort of two men of war, where they have since arrived.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman southwest of the river Ohio, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Jonesborough, March 5 1792.

"I have the melancholy news to impart to you, that I have received a letter from my father, in Cumberland, which informs me that on the 15th of January, the indians assassinated three of my brothers, and one brother in law. I understand they had been to Kentucky, and were returning home by water, and coming up Cumberland, they sent to my father for provisions, and about the time the messenger was expected back, they discovered a canoe lying at shore in which they imagined were white people coming to their relief. One of my brothers hailed them (being late in the evening) and they answered 'friends," in english. They then rowed on until they came within about three rods of the shore, and discovering them to be indians, were obliged to defend themselves as well as they could, the enemy fired upon them, killed my brother in law and the captain the first fire. It was not long after when they killed my brothers. But the few now left, kept up so strong a fire, that they saved the boat from being taken. There is in all probability a greater appearance of a hot war in Cumberland this summer than ever yet has been, my cousin is at this time In the Cheroke nation, and does not know any thing of the catastrophe that has happened in our family; and I dread the consequence of his being in their power."

MR. HOWARD'S MONUMENT.

The committee appointed to inspect the modles for Mr. Howard's monument met on Friday, and have determined, that it shall be done under the direction of the royal academy, and that mr. Bacon be the architect. It is to be placed in St. Paul's: and being intended as a companion to the monument of dr. Johnston, will be a full length figure of the philanthropist, placed on a pedestal, with a *basso relievo* allusive to his virtues. The estimate given in for the figure, is eleven hundred guineas, for the pedestal and relievo two hundred.

BENNINGTON, *April 13.*

The assumption of the puplic debt of Vermont, by congress a correspondent observes, if judiciously managed may free us from the incumbrance of the heavy tax now laid of a halfpenny per acre to satisfy the demands of Newyork. Certain it is that had Newyork, Newhampshire & Massachusetts defended their respective frontiers, for so long a time as Vermont defended them against attacks from Canada, a much greater demand would have arisen against the union than 30,000 dollars."

The affairs of France seem not yet perfectly settled; rumours of counter revolutions, the escape of the king, his real disaffection to the new constitution, &c. are constantly spread, by those who wish such matters to take place. Though we would not undertake to say that such assertions have no foundation in fact, either in whole or in part; we think it no great risk to affirm that it would now require nearly double the force to overthrow the present constitution of that country that would have been requisite had it been attacked in its early stages.—Matters were then fluctuating, power was changing stations, and the chance to be or not to be seemed nearly equal;—the case is now widely different—every department has become properly arranged & its operations are rendered regular and well methodized. Here we may rationally infer, stability is the natural consequence: and that all the noise of opposition, is but like the emptying of a narrow necked bottle, whose explosion, is loudest when its contents are nearest expended.

DIED] On Monday the 9th inst Mr. JAMES HODGE, of Rupert in an advanced age.

GENERAL POSTOFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, *March 31, 1792.*

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the first day of June next, for carrying the mails of the United States, on the following post roads.

In the states of Newyork and Vermont.

1. From Albany, by Schenectady, to Canajoharry—once a week. The mail to leave Albany every Thursday, at six o'clock in the morning, arrive at Canajoharry on Friday, by ten in the forenoon—leave Canajoharry the same day at one in the afternoon, and return to Albany the next day, by five in the afternoon.

2. From Albany (by Troy and Lansingburg) to Bennington, Manchester and Rutland,—once a week. The mail to leave Albany every Thursday, at six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Bennington the same day, at four in the afternoon.—To leave Bennington on Saturday, at six in the morning, and proceed to Manchester and Rutland; get back to Bennington the next Tuesday; and arrive at Albany by Wednesday noon.

3. From Rutland to Burlington on lake Champlain—once in two weeks. The mail to leave Rutland on every other Monday, at six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Burlington on Tuesday at noon;—leave Burlington on Wednesday at six in the morning, and arrive at Rutland the next day by noon.

☞ The persons who offer proposals for the carriage of this mail, will be pleased to state the terms on which they will carry it once a week.

On Connecticut river.

1. From Springfield in Massachusetts, by Northampton, to Brattleborough in Vermont—once a week. The mail to leave Springfield every Monday, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, and arrive at Brattleborough the next day, at five in the afternoon:—leave Brattleborough the next Saturday at noon, and arrive at Springfield the next Monday by nine in the morning

2. From Brattleborough, by Charleston and Windsor, to Hanover in Newhampshire,—once a week. The mail to leave Brattleborough every Wednesday, at five o'clock in the morning—reach Windsor by five in the afternoon—leave it on Thursday at one o'clock in the afternoon—and reach Hanover at five:—leave Hanover at five o'clock on Friday morning, and arrive at Brattleborough by eleven on Saturday forenoon.

Note 1. If hereafter it should appear that any other times for the arrival and departure of the mails would be more convenient and useful than those above proposed, alterations may accordingly be made.

2. For every hours delay in arriving after the time prescribed in any contracts, the contracter to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

3. The contracts to continue in force until the first day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *postmaster gen.*

N. B. Those who wish to forward proposals to the general-postoffice, for any of the above routs may send them to the postmaster at Bennington, who will forward them in the mail. 7t2

FREDERICK WOLF,
PERUKE MAKER AND
HAIRDRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and the ladies and gentlemen of Bennington and its vicinity in particular, that he carries on his business, in its various branches, at his shop a few rods north of the meetinghouse, in Bennington, where those who have occasion for his services may be supplied on the shortest notice, with elegant wigs, scull caps, cues, &c. for gentlemen, or with genteel curled cushion, plain do. braids, ringlets or curls for ladies, and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

He will at all times be ready to pay any article in the way of his business, or cash, for long human hair.—Ladies or gentlemen at a distance having occasion for his services may depend on as good usage by forwarding their orders, as if they were personally present. 47tf

Bennington, April 13, 1792.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in October 1789, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the town of MARSHFIELD, in Orange county (public rights excepted) for the purpose of clearing roads and building bridges in said town—These are therefore to notify said proprietors and landowners as choose to pay said tax in labor, that they have liberty to work out the same, by applying to Isaac Marsh, or either of the subscribers, who are appointed by said act a committee to superintend and lay out said tax, any time between the 15th day of May, and the 15th day of August next.

JACOB DAVIS, }
Wm. CHAMBERLIN, } committee

Peacham, March 24, 1792. 7W9

AGREEABLE to the line of my duty the treasurers extents must issue immediately after the first of June next, against any collectors of state taxes or part of tax that may be then delinquent in paying in the same according to law: as well those granted Oct. 1791, as those granted previous to that time.

S. MATTOCKS, TREASURER.

Treasurer's office,
Rutland, April 13, 1792.

The subscribers for the
STATUTES OF VERMONT,

ARE informed that their books are now ready for delivery.—In plain binding the price will be one dollar, agreeable to original proposals, but if gilt and lettered 0/8. those who choose to have them finished in the neatest manner are requested to send particularly, and their books shall be furnished accordingly.

Gentlemen are earnestly requested to send for their books, as the burthen of completing them is severely felt by the printer.

Bennington, April 13, 1792.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session at Windsor, in October 1791, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of HANCOCK, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges in said town:—This is therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners in said town, that they have liberty to pay said tax in labor on said roads, any time between the first day of June and the first day of September next, on application to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business, and not afterwards.

THOMAS HODGKINS }
ISAAC CLEMENTS } committee.

Pittsfield. March 20 1792 7W9

APPLICATION having been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors and landowners of the town of TUNBRIDGE, county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors and landowners in pursuance of act of the legislature of this state, passed at Castleton, October 1790, enabling them to mend certain errors or mistakes in the said proprietors books in said act expressed—These are therefore to warn said proprietors and landowners to meet at the house Enas Curtis, in said Tunbridge the twenty-fourth day of May next, 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting; and to pursue the directions in the above described act, and to do, any other business which to them shall appear necessary when met.

ALEXANDER STEDMAN, just. peace.

Tunbridge, March 26, 1792. 7W9

THE proprietors of RANDOLPH, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of nine shillings on each right (public rights excepted) voted by the proprietors at their adjourned meeting held at Randolph, Nov. 10, 1789—And also a tax of nine shillings, voted by the proprietors at their adjourned meeting held at said Randolph, Feb. 15. 1791, to pay the expense of a law suit in settling the town lines, and other proprietor's charges, as heretofore advertised, are hereby informed that so much of each delinquents right or share of land in said Randolph, as will pay said taxes and costs, will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling-house of Asa Edgerton, esq. in said Randolph, on the first Tuesday of June next, at nine of the clock in the morning, except prevented by previous payment.——The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of eighteen shillings due on each right except otherwise marked.

Silas Adams	Aaron Storrs
Zenas Alden	Bela Turner, 16/4
James Blodget	John Throop
James Blodget, jun.	Moses Vincent
Stephen Bond	David Woodward
Henry Blodget	Atahel Woodward
Benjamin Bigsbe	Jonathan Wales
Elisha Burton	Abraham Wolles
Noadiah Bissel	John Woodward
Samuel Benedict	Elisu Hide
Caleb Clark	Joseph Kneeland
Caleb Clark, jun.	Joel Kilburn
Experience Davis	Bubad Kibby
Asa Egerton	John Lasdel
Beza Woodward	William Lewes
Ezra Egerton	John Mandevel
Ariel Egerton	Andrew McKinney
William Evans	Timothy Milles
Stephen Fisk	Elijah Pember
Joseph Green	John Payn
John Goodrich	Lemuel Payn
Jeremiah Griswold	Barnabas Perkins, 9/.
Barnabas Haskel 16/4	Oliver Pinney
David Hedges	Stephen Burroughs
Elijah House	John House, 9/.
Huckins Storrs, 16/4	Jehiel Woodward, 9/.
Edmund Shattuck	James McKinney, 9/.
Experience Storrs	

ZADOCK STEELE, collector.

Randolph, March 26, 1792.

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

Extract from the writings of PETER PINDAR esq.

THE PARSON, THE SQUIRE, AND THE SPANIEL,
A TALE.

A GENTLEMAN possess'd a fav'rite spaniel,
That never treated maid nor man ill:
This dog, of whom we cannot too much say,
Got, from his godfather the name of Tray.

After ten years of service just,
Tray, like the race of mortals, sought the dust—
That is to say, the spaniel died——
A coffin then was o'der'd to be made,
The dog was in the church-yard laid;
And o'er his pale remains, the master cried.

Lamenting much his trusty, fur-clad friend,
And willing to commemorate his end,
He rais'd a small blue stone just after burial,
And weeping, wrote on it this sweet memorial:

TRAY's EPITAPH.

HERE rest the relicts of a friend below,
Blest with more sense, than half the folks I know;
Fond of his ease, and to no parties prone,
He damn'd no sect; but calmly gnaw'd his bone:
Perform'd his functions well, in ev'ry way—
Blush, christians, if you can, and—copy TRAY!

THE curate of the Huntingtonian band—
Rare breed of gospel hawks, that scour the land,
And fierce on sins, their quarry, fall—
Those locusts, that would eat us all:
Men, who, with new invented patent eyes,
See heav'n, and all the angels in the skies;
As plain, as in the box of Showman Swiss,
For little master made, and curious miss,
We see with huge delight, the king of France,
With all his lords and ladies, dance.—

This curate heard th' affair, with deep emotion;
And thus exclaim'd, with infinite devotion!
"O Lord! O Lord! O Lord! O Lord!
"Fine doings these, upon my word!
"This, truly, is a pretty thing!
"What will become of this most shocking world?
"How richly such a rogue deserves to swing,
"And to satan's hottest flames be hurl'd!
"Oh! by this damned deed, how I am hurried!
"Dog, in christian ground, be buried!
"And have an epitaph, forsooth, so civil!—
"Egad! old maids, will presently be found,
"Clapping their dead *rem cats* in holy ground,
"And writing verses on each mousing devil."

Against such future casualty, providing,
The priest set off, like Homer's Neptune, striding,
Vowing to put the culprit in the court—
He found him, at the spaniel's humble grave;
Not praying, neither singing of a stave;
And thus began t' *abuse* him—not *exhort*—
"Son of the dev'l, what hast thou done?
"Nought, for the action, can atone—
"I should not wonder if the great all-wise
"Quick darted down his lightning all so red,
"And dash'd to earth that wretched head,
"Which dar'd so foul, so base an act devise!
"Bury a dog, like christian folk!——
"None but the devil, could provoke
"A man, to perpetrate a deed so odd!
"Our inquisition soon the tale shall hear;
"And quickly your fine fleece shall shear—
"Why, such a villain can't believe in God!"
"Softly! my rev'rend sir," the squire replied—
"Tray was as good a dog, as ever died—
"No education could his morals mend—
"And, what, perhaps, sir, you may doubt,
"Before his lamp of life went out,
"He order'd you a legacy, my friend."
"Did he?—poor dog!" the soften'd priest rejoin'd,
In accents pitiful and kind;
"What! was it *Tray*? I'm sorry for poor Tray:—
"Why truly, dogs of such rare merit,
"Such real nobleness of spirit,
"Should not, like common dogs, be put away.—
"Well! pray what was it, that he gave,
"Poor fellow! ere he sought the grave?
"I guess, I may put confidence, sir, in ye."
"A piece of gold," the gentleman replied—
"I'm much oblig'd to *Tray*," the parson cried;
So left God's *cause*, and pocketed the guinea.

THE MATRIMONIAL CREED.

WHOSOEVER will be married before all things it is necessary that he hold the conjugal faith and the conjugal faith is this, that there were two rational beings created both equal, and yet one superior to the other, and the inferior shall bear rule over the superior; which faith, except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall be scolded at everlastingly.

The man is superior to the woman, and the woman is inferior to the man, yet both are equal, and the woman shall govern the man.

The woman is commanded to obey the man, and the man ought to obey the woman.

And yet there are not two obedient, but one obedient.

For there is one dominion nominal of the husband, and another dominion real of the wife.

And yet there are not two dominions, but one dominion.

For like as we are compelled by the christian verity to acknowledge, that wives must submit themselves to their husbands, and be subject to them in all things.

So are we forbidden by the conjugal faith, that they should be at all influenced by the wills, or pay any regards to their commands.

The man was not created for the woman, but the woman for the man.

Yet the man shall be the slave of the woman, and the woman not the slave of the man,

So that in all things, as is aforesaid, the subjection of the superior to the inferior is to be believed.

He therefore that will be married, must thus think of the woman and the man.

Furthermore it is necessary to submissive matrimony, that he also believe rightly the infallibility of the wife.

For the right faith is that we believe and confess, that the wife is fallible and infallible.

Perfectly fallible and perfectly infallible, of one erring soul, and unerring mind subsisting; fallible as touching her female sex.

Who although she be fallible and infallible, yet she is not two but one woman, who submitted to lawful marriage, to acquire unlawful dominion; and promised religiously to obey, that she might rule in folly and injustice.

This is the conjugal faith; which except a man believe faithfully, he ought never to be married.

ANCIENT DECLARATION.

"*In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread,*"—What a perpetual struggle is maintained to obviate this ancient declaration! What a numerous generation of mendicants has it given rise to! and how many millions, the produce of hard industry, are yearly extorted from the hand of diligence by the cunning and unprincipled disciplines of idleness! The charity that is bestowed on unworthy objects, if properly applied would alleviate, and almost annihilate the miseries of the truly unfortunate sons and daughters of affliction. The most competant charity is that which guards the avenues of distress. Institutions, therefore, which place the human mind in a capacity to acquire useful knowledge, are justly to be considered as the result of the most sublime policy and benevolence.

On these principles we may determine, that a people are enlightened in proportion to the provision which they make for the instruction of the whole body of the people, in such branches of education as are essential to constitute a free, an independent, and happy community.

POLITENESS.

A BANKER at Paris was lately plundered in the night, and a chest containing 25,000 livres in paper, changed its master; he was however infinitely surprised to receive a letter by penny-post soon after, containing assignats to the value of 15,000 livres, with the following billet.

"SIR,

"Amongst the assignats which have fallen into my hands, I find to the amount of 15,000 livres to be forged. I send them back to you, as perhaps you may have means to get them off; I confess I dare not attempt it. Permit me to express to you the necessity of being more circumspect in receiving those bills, as the fabricators of counterfeit assignats are considerbly encreased of late, both in number and skill; so indeed are all descriptions of thieves."

ANECDOTES.

A JURY being summoned to sit on the body of a woman who hanged herself, an irishman going by, on seeing them enter the house, asked what was the matter; and being told they were going to sit on the dead body of a woman, replied, "I'll be hang'd if so many don't squeeze her to death then"

A person asked an Irishman, why he wore his stockings the wrong side outwards? who answered, *because there was a hole on the other side.*

THREE young Lawyers riding from Bedford court, across the Allegany mountain, observed an old dutch woman riding before them, with a leg on each side of a dull horse whose sides she was pelting severely with her heals—said one of them to the other, "I'll ride up and have some fun with the old dutch woman;" and on riding up, observed to her that her steed was very lazy; "yes bezure," replied the old woman, "he pees chus like the lawyers; he will take a fee on both sides, and do very little after all"

TICKETS IN THE
GREEN MOUNTAIN LOTTERY
For sale at the printing office.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received an additional assortment of GOODS (at his store in Bennington) to those he had on hand, which, in the whole makes one of the most extensive assortments of

English, West, and East-India

GOODS,

At any one place in this part of the country. He has also arranged his business in such a manner, as to enable him to sell his goods at the most reduced prices. Such as choose to purchase at his store will find this to be a fact founded upon reason, if they make READY PAY.

Such as have open accounts at his store, are requested to pay them or settle them by giving notes.—He hopes this request may be seriously attended to.

GEORGE M'ELCHERAN.

Bennington, March 12th, 1792. 34t

ANDREW CATHCART & Co.
Have opened a large and very general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
AND
GROCERIES,
At DOUGLAS's tavern, in LANSINGBURG.

AS they have imported their goods directly from London, they are enabled and determined to supply country traders and others very cheap for cash or wheat.

They have also a very general assortment of IRON MONGERY and CUTLERY, also WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 7 by 9 and 6 by 8. Also, POT ASH KETTLES of a very large size, of BOG ORE, cast bottom downwards.

LIKEWISE,
JAMAICA SPIRITS and RUM,
BRANDY and GIN,
TEAS of all kinds, and SUGARS,
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE,
A large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,
BROAD CLOTHS from 6 to 36s.
With almost every other article in general use in the country.

Lansingburgh, *August* 15, 1791. 6tf.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

TODD AND CONE,
At their MEDICINAL STORE,
In GRANVILLE;
Opposite Mr. T. LEONARD's Store.
Have just received a supply of

Drugs & Medicines,

And other ARTICLES in the DRUGGIST line,
Of the BEST quality;

WHICH they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for CASH, WHEAT, BEEF, PORK, POT or PEARLASH, or Likely young HORSES, or on short CREDIT with approved SECURITY.

Granville, April 11.

*** No 10 and 12 of the CRISIS are wanted by the printers in Albany, if any person in Bennington, or its vicinity has them, and will forward them to Anthony Haswell, they shall receive a handsome price for them, or a generous allowance for the use of them for a few days.

THE copartnership of Matthew Scott and Samuel Beman, under the firm of Scott and Beman, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to said company by bond, note, or book account, are called upon to make an immediate settlement, to Samuel Beman, who is legally authorized to settle the same; business in future will be transacted in his own name. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

ENGLISH & WESTINDIA GOODS,

Which will be sold very low for ready pay.

Hampton, March 20, 1792. 44-4w

WHEREAS *Wealthean, the wife of the subscriber, has eloped from his bed and board, and behaved in so unbecoming and imprudent a manner as to render it improbable she can ever be reinstated in his favor again, this is to warn all persons against trusting the said Wealthean on his account as he is determined to pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof.*

JOHN SMITH.

Shaftsbury, April 6, 1792. 5t8

RAN AWAY *from the subscriber on the 31st day of January last, a servant boy named JOHN CONLEY, about sixteen years old. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber shall have one penny reward and no charges paid by me.*

DAVID SHELDON.

Rupert, March 13, 1792. 5t8

LARGE AND ELEGANT
MAPS OF THE WORLD,
For sale at the printing-office.

The Vermont Gazette.

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 48, *of* Vol. IX.] FRIDAY APRIL 27, 1792. [Whole No. 464.

Printed and published (every Friday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

CHEAP GOODS.

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Bennington, April 13, 1792.

LARGE AND ELEGANT
MAPS OF THE WORLD,
For sale at the printing-office.

LAW OF THE UNION.

An ACT for the establishing a MINT, and regulating the coins of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared,* That a mint for the purpose of a national coinage, be, and the same is established; to be situate and carried on at the seat of the government of the U. S. for the time being: And that for the well conducting of the business of the said mint, there shall be the following officers and persons, namely—a director, an assayer, a chief coiner, an engraver, a treasurer.

And be it further enacted, That the director of the mint shall employ as many clerks, workmen and servants as he shall from time to time find necessary, subject to the approbation of the president of the U. S.

And be it further enacted, That the respective functions and duties of the officers above mentioned, shall be as follow. The director of the mint shall have the chief management of the business thereof, and shall superintend all other officers and persons who shall be employed therein. The assayer shall receive and give receipts for all metals which may be lawfully brought to the mint to be coined; shall assay all such of them as may require it, and shall deliver them to the chief coiner to be coined. The chief coiner shall cause to be coined all metals which shall be received by him for that purpose, according to such regulations as shall be prescribed by this or any future law. The engraver shall sink and prepare the necessary dies for such coinage, with the proper devices and inscriptions, but it shall be lawful for the functions and duties of chief coiner and engraver to be performed by one person. The treasurer shall receive from the chief coiner all the coins which have been struck, and shall pay or deliver them to the persons respectively to whom the same ought to be paid or delivered: he shall moreover receive & safely keep all monies which shall be for the use, maintenance and support of the mint, and shall disburse the same upon warrants signed by the director.

And be it further enacted, That every officer and clerk of the said mint shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof.

And be it further enacted, That the said assayer, chief coiner and treasurer, previously to entering upon the execution of their respective offices shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid as compensations for their respective services—To the said director, a yearly salary of two thousand dollars; to the said assayer, a yearly salary of one thousand five hundred dollars; to the said chief coiner a yearly salary of one thousand five hundred dollars; to the said engraver, a yearly salary of one a thousand two hundred dollars; to the said treasurer, yearly salary of one thousand two hundred dollars; to each clerk who may be employed, a yearly salary not exceeding five hundred dollars; and to the several subordinate workmen and servants, such wages and allowances as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations, and occupations.

And be it further enacted, That the accounts of the officers and persons employed in and about the said mint, and for services performed in relation thereto, and all other accounts concerning the business and administration thereof, shall be adjusted and settled in the treasury department of the United States, and a quarter yearly account of the receipts and disbursements of the said mint, shall be rendered at the said treasury for settlement according to such forms and regulations as shall have been prescribed by that department; and that once in each year a report of the transactions of the said mint, accompanied by an abstract of the settlements which shall have been from time to time made, duly certified by the comptroller of the treasury, shall be laid before congress for their information.

And be it further enacted, That in addition to the authority vested in the president of the United States by a resolution of the last session, touching the engaging of artists and the procuring the apparatus for the said mint, the president be authorised, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be provided and put in proper condition such buildings, and in such manner as shall appear to him requisite for the purpose of carrying on the business of the said mint; and that as well the expences which shall have been incurred pursuant to the said resolution, as those which may be incurred in providing and preparing the said buildings, and other expenses which may hereafter accrue for the maintenance and support of the said mint, and in carrying on the business thereof, over and above the sums which may be received by reason of the rate per centum for coinage herein after mentioned, shall be defrayed from the treasury of the United States, out of any monies which from time to time shall be therein, not otherwise appropriated.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint, coins of gold, silver and copper, of the following denominations, values and descriptions, viz. EAGLES—each to be of the value of ten dollars or units, and to contain 200 and forty seven grains and four eighths of a grain of pure, or two hundred and seventy grains of standard gold. HALF EAGLES—each to be of the value of five dollars, and to contain one hundred and twentythree grains and six eighths of a grain of pure, or sixtyseven grains and four eighths of a grain of standard gold. QUARTER EAGLES—each to the value of two dollars and a half dollar, and to contain sixtyone grains and seven eighths of a grain of pure, or sixty seven grains and four eighths of a grain of standard gold. DOLLARS or UNITS—each to be of the value of a spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventyone grains and four sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver. HALF DOLLARS—each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain one hundred and eighty five grains and ten sixteenth parts of a grain of pure; or two hundred and 8 grains of standard silver. QUARTER DOLLARS—each to be of one fourth the value of one dollar or unit, and contain ninetytwo grains and thirteen sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or one hundred and four grains of standard silver. DISMES—each to be the value of one tenth of a dollar or unit, and to contain thirty seven grains and two sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or fortyone grains and three fifth parts of a grain of standard silver. HALF DISMES—each to be of the value of one twentieth of a dollar, and to contain eighteen grains and 9 sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or twenty grains and four fifth parts of a grain of standard silver.—CENTS—each to be of the value of the one hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain eleven penny weights of copper. HALF CENTS—each to be of the value of half a cent, and to contain five penny weights and half a penny-weight of copper.

And be it further enacted, That upon the said coins respectively there shall be the following devices and legends, viz. Upon one side of each of the said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word *liberty*, and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with this inscription, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;" and upon the reverse of each of the copper coins, there shall be an inscription which shall express the denomination of the piece, viz. cent or half-cent as the case may require.

And be it further enacted, That the proportional value of gold and silver in all coins which shall by law be current as money within the United States, shall be as fifteen to one, according to quantity in weight, of pure gold, or pure silver; that is to say, every fifteen pound weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payment, with one pound weight of pure gold, and so in proportion as to any greater or lesser quantities of the respective metals.

And be it further enacted, That the standard for all gold coins of the United States, shall be eleven parts fine to one part alloy; and accordingly that eleven parts in twelve of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure gold, and the remaining one twelfth part of alloy; and the said alloy shall be composed of silver and copper, in such proportions not exceeding one half silver as shall be found convenient; to be regulated by the director of the mint for the time being, with the approbation of the president of United States, until further provision shall be made by law. And to the end that the necessary information may be had in order to the making of such

further provision, it shall be the duty of the director of the mint, at the expiration of a year after commencing the operation of the said mint, to report to congress the practice thereof during the said year, touching the composition of the alloy of the said gold coins, the reason for such practice, and the experiments and observations which shall have been made concerning the effects of different proportions of silver and copper in the said alloy.

And be it further enacted, That the standard for all silver coins of the United States, shall be one thousand four hundred and eightyfive parts fine to one hundred and seventynine parts alloy; and accordingly that one thousand four hundred and eightyfive parts in one thousand six hundred and sixty four parts of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure silver, and the remaining one hundred and seventynine parts of alloy; which alloy shall be wholly of copper.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to bring to the said mint gold and silver bullion, in order to their being coined; and that the bullion so brought shall be there assayed and coined as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and that free of expense to the person or persons by whom the same shall have been brought. And as soon as the said bullion shall have been coined, the person or persons by whom the same shall have been delivered, shall upon demand receive in lieu thereof coins of the same species of bullion which shall have been so delivered, weight for weight, of the pure gold or pure silver therein contained: *Provided nevertheless*, that it shall be at the mutual option of the party or parties bringing such bullion, and of the director of the said mint, to make an immediate exchange of coins for standard bullion, with a deduction of one half per cent from the weight of the pure gold, or pure silver contained in the said bullion, as an indemnification to the mint for the time which will necessarily be required for coining the said bullion, and for the advance which shall have been so made in coins. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to furnish the said mint from time to time whenever the state of the treasury will admit thereof with such sums as may be necessary for effecting the said exchanges, to be replaced as speedily as may be out of the coins which shall have been made of the bullion for which the monies so furnished shall have been exchanged; and the said deduction of one half per cent shall constitute a fund towards defraying the expenses of the said mint.

And be it further enacted, That the bullion which shall be brought as aforesaid to the mint to be coined, shall be coined, and the equivalent thereof in coins rendered, if demanded, in the order in which thesaid bullion shall have been brought or delivered, giving priority according to priority of delivery only, and without preference to any person or persons, and if any preference shall be given contrary to the direction aforesaid, the officer by whom such undue preference shall be given, shall in each case forfeit and pay 1 thousand dollars; to be recovered with costs of suit. And to the end that it may be known if such preference shall at any time be given, the assayer or officer to whom the said bullion shall be delivered to be coined, shall give to the person or persons bringing the same, a memorandum in writing under his hand, denoting the weight, fineness and value thereof, together with the day and order of its delivery into the mint.

And be it further enacted, That all the gold and silver coins which shall have been struck at, and issued from the said mint, shall be a lawful tender in all payments whatsoever, those of full weight according to the respective values herein before declared, and those of less than full weight at values proportional to their respective weights.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the respective officers of the said mint, carefully and faithfully to use their best endeavors that all their gold and silver coins which shall be struck at the said mint shall be as nearly as may be, conformable to the several standards and weights aforesaid, and that the copper whereof the cents and half cents foresaid may be composed, shall be of good quality.

And the better to secure a due conformity of the said gold and silver coins to their respective standards, *Be it further enacted*, That from every separate mass of standard gold or silver, which shall be made into coins at the said mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the treasurer and reserved in his custody a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so set a part and reserved, shall be assayed under the inspection of the chief justice of the United States, the secretary and comptroller of the treasury, the secretary for the department of state, and the attorney-general of the United States (who are hereby required to attend for that purpose at the said mint, on the last Monday in July in each year) or under the inspection of any three of them, in such manner as they or a majority of them shall direct, and in the presence of the director, assayer and chief coiner of the said mint; and if it shall be found that the gold and silver so assayed, shall not be inferior to their respective standards herein before declared more than one part in one hundred and forty-four parts, the officer or officers of the said mint whom it may concern shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the president of the U. States, and the said officer or officers shall be deemed disqualified to hold their respective offices.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint shall be debased or made worse, as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be pursuant to the directions of this act, through the default or the connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mint, for the purpose of profit or gain, or otherwise with a fraudulent intent, and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall at any time be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint, every such officer or person who shall commit any or either of the said offences, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death.

And be it further enacted, That the money of account of the United States, shall be expressed in dollars or units, dismes or tenths, cents or hundreths, and milles or thousandths, a disme being a tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundreth part of a dollar, a mille the thousandth part of a dollar, and that all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts of the U. States shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *speaker of the house of representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *vicepresident of the United States, and president of the senate.*

Approved—April the 2d. 1792.

G°. WASHINGTON, *president of the U. S.*

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *secretary of state.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, *April* 4.

THE house took up the order of the day on the report of the secretary of the treasury on the subject of the public debt, and after having gone through the resolution as reported by the committee of the whole, a committee of five was appointed to bring in a bill in conformity thereto.

On motion, resolved, that the president of the United States be requested to cause the proper officers of the executive, to lay before the house such papers of a public nature as are necessary for the due investigation of the causes of the failure of the late expedition, under general St. Clair, and a committee appointed to acquaint the president therewith.

April 5. A message was received from the president of United States, returning the bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, with his objections.

On motion resolved, that the objections made by the president to the above bill be entered at large on the journals of the house, and that tomorrow be appointed to consider them.

A message was received from the senate, with a resolution that congress adjourn on the 17th day of April, to which they requested the concurrence of this house.

The bill for the relief of the trustees of Wilmington academy, was read a third time and passed.

The bill sent down yesterday from the senate for the relief of persons confined for debt, was read a second time.

Mr. Livermore from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill in favor of Catharine Greene, which was read and laid on the table.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole, mr. B. Bourne in the chair, on the report of the secretary of the treasury, on the subject of ways and means.

After some time spent in debate, the committee rose, and the chairman reported progress.

April 7. A bill was passed and sent to the senate respecting a grant of certain lands to the Ohio company.

A bill supplementary to the act making provision for the debt of the United States was presented and read.

The house then took up for reconsideration the representation bill, together with the president's objections; which are as follows, viz.

United States, April 5, 1792.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

I HAVE maturely considered the act, passed by the two houses, entitled "an act for an apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration;" and I return it to your house wherein it originated, with the following objections:

1. The constitution has prescribed, that representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers; and there is no one proportion or divisor, which applied to the respective numbers of the states, will yield the number and allotment of representatives, proposed by the bill.

2. The constitution has also provided, that the number of representatives shall not exceed one to every 30,000, which restriction is, by the context, and by fair and obvious construction to be applied to the separate and respective numbers of the states: and the bill has allotted to eight of the States, more than one for thirty thousand.

G. WASHINGTON.

On the question, "will the house, on reconsideration agree to pass the bill," it passed in the negative, yeas 28, nays 33.

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Benson, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Schoonmaker, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Thatcher, Threadwell, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward.—28.——*NAYS.*—Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Brown, Findley, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heister, Hillhouse, Hugar, Key, Lee, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Seney, Sheredine, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamson, Willis—33.

April 7. A committee was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, at the ratio of one representative for every persons.

A bill was brought in, which was read twice, and made the order of the day on Monday next.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury on the ways and means—the committee agreed to sundry resolutions, which being reported to the house a committeed was appointed to bring in a bill.

A committee was appointed to prepare a new representation bill, with a blank for the ratio, and without any provision for a second enumeration. The committee accordingly reported a bill, which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The president of the United States is to be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding 523,500, for the purpose of defraying the expences which may be incurred in pursuance of the act making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers; the funds herein appropriated for that purpose, to be applied to the discharge of such loan, with a proviso that the rate of interest shall not exceed per cent. and that the principal be payable at the pleasure of the U. States.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 5. Lieut. Turner, who was captured by the indians in the late engagement under gneral St. Clair, is we hear, arrived in town. Being closely pursued in the engagement by two indians, and seeing death inevitable if he attempted further to fly or resist, he turned about and offered his hand. The indians not only spared his life, but protected it from the vindictive madness of their companions. After the engagement they thought of conveying him to the scene where the savages were revelling over their spoils; but first one of them took the precaution of paying a visit to the camp of the victors and seeing them much intoxicated took him to the tents of their particular tribe. Thence he was sent to Detroit, where a private english gentleman paid his ransom, released him and took his note for the amount.

He says that about 1500 indians were in the engagement.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 11. The statue of dr. Franklin was last Saturday fixed in its niche, over the front door of the new library in fifth street.

Francois Lazzarini is the sculptor, and Carrara the name of the place where it was executed. If the intrinsic merit of this master-piece of art did not speak its value, the name of the artist where he is known, would evince it. Here perhaps its price may give the best idea of its worth. We have heard, but not from such a quarter, however, as positively to warrant the assertion, that it cost above 500 guineas.

The statue of Dr. FRANKLIN is a full length figure, erect, clad with a roman toga—the position easy and graceful—in the right hand is a sceptre reversed, the elbow resting on books placed on a pedestal—the left hand, a little extended, holds a scroll.

The fine new ship President Washington, built in the state of Rhodeisland was sold at Calcutta, in Nov. last, for 120,000 sicca rupees, or 15,000l. sterling.

By the Franklin, arrived last Saturday, from Portauprince, we hear, that a day or two before she sailed, an engagement took place between a body of the regular troops, and the mulattoes, not far from Portauprince. A body of regulars were changing their quarters. The mulattoes who had received an intimation of their intention, laid in ambuscade and un-

der cover of a trench fired upon the cavalry of the regulars, who were foremost. The cavalry charged them; drove them from their trenches, killing many. Several men of the regulars were killed and wounded.

NEWYORK, *April* 13. We are informed that gen. Anthony Wayne, is appointed commander in chief of the western army, in the place of gen. St. Clair who has resigned.

BENNINGTON, *April* 27.

A correspondent informs, that on Tuesday the 3d instant, a son of mr. Aaron Brownal, of Colchester, being in a canoe, in gen. Allen's millpond, was hurried by the impetuosity of the current towards the dam; finding himself in danger he called for help, and was heard by a young man of the name of Judson, who jumped into another canoe and endeavoured to assist him, but the force of the contrary current of the eddy rendered his attempts fruitless; in this state of matters the ferryman called to the child and gave him directions for the management of his canoe to the best advantage, to which he paid careful attention, varying his exertions, as ordered, with great presence of mind and apparent coolness, though only 11 years of age. At length the ferryman finding it impossible to prevent the canoe going over the dam, ordered the boy to throw down his paddle, seat himself in the bottom of his boat and keep firm hold of the sides, with this order the child complied. but the velocity of the motion of the boat, rendered it impracticable to keep his hold, and he was thrown out into the turbulent current a considerable distance below the dam. In this distressing situation his courage remained, he made the most manly and constant exertions, by swimming, to gain the shore, but unable to obtain his object, was precepitately hurried toward the great falls, over which he was carried and never afterwards seen. The distress of the spectators on beholding so trying a scene (the horror of which was seemingly heightened by the intrepid spirit manifested by the young sufferer) can more easily be conceived than described. Nothing within the compass of human abilities would have been neglected, or deemed too hazardous to have attempted for his preservation: but alas! all human aid was vain, the irrevocable decree of fate had fixed his destiny, and left his friends no remedy but resignation. May he in whose hands are events and their consequences, relieve the distresses of the bereaved parents, and grant, that as their trials so might their strength be.

Sunday the eighth instant, two sons of mr. Ward, of Burlington, being crossing the same pond, when the water was higher than has been known for several years, on striking the shore at Judson's Point, were apparently frightened, and both sprung from the canoe, one of them gained the shore, but the other falling short, was precepitated by the current over the dam and lost. He was about twenty years of age.

On Monday the second instant, a lad of about seven years of age, son of mr. Ebenezer Stearns, of Monkton, in returning from a neighbour's house, whither he had been dispatched on an errand, was killed in attempting to cross a fence. After waiting some time his friends became uneasy at his unusual stay, and dispatched a messenger after him, when he was found dead, with one pole lying across his head and another across his neck, both which had bruised him considerably, but neither of them had broken any bones.

We hear from Orwell, that col. Lyon's furnace in that town has been for some time in blast and does business to good effect.

§ The printer informs his friends, that having engaged to erect an office in the county of Rutland he finds himself obliged to effect a settlement with all his posts, &c. by the first of June, for the last year's deficiency. Those concerned are requested to take notice and save unnecessary trouble and expence.

PUBLIC NOTICE
TO ALL CONCERNED,

THAT the hon. Gideon Olin, Gideon Brownson, and Alexander Harvey, esqrs. are to meet at Middlebury falls, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of July 1792, on the business of their appointment, in an act of the general assembly at their October session at Windsor in the year of our Lord 1791. Entitled, *An act appointing a committee to ascertain the place for the permanent holding the courts, and erecting the county buildings in the county of Addison.* 8t0

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS informs the public, that there is a grammar school erected in Weybridge, where will taught the Lattin, Greek and English languages, with as great accuracy as in any academy in the state of Vermont: reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, &c. Those gentlemen who would wish to give their children a thorough knowledge of any of the above-mentioned languages, or in any branch of literature, may depend on the greatest attention being paid to the learning and morals of their children.

N. B. Boarding to be had in said Weybridge very reasonably. Weybridge, April 4, 1792. 8t0

EBENEZER CAMFIELD,
Postrider from POULTNEY to BURLINGTONBAY,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to an indulgent public for the patronage afforded him the year past, and while he acknowledges their kindness and solicits a continuance of their custom, he informs such of them as have not settled up with him for the papers of last year, that he is called on in so pressing a manner by the printer as to be forced to attend, and settle up his account immediately. He hopes those of his customers who are a little in arrear will individually attend this notice, as the sum he owes the printer is large, and unless a general collection is made, of trifles due from each to him, distress to him will be the inevitable consequence, He has commenced riding for the year ensuing and assures those who may please to honor him with their commands, that his demands for services shall be reasonable, and the utmost attention paid in the dispatch of business.

Such of the former customers as have not ordered their papers stopped, will be supplied with them as usual. Those who have stopped their papers and not settled up, are informed, that unless the grain or money is paid on or before the 15th of May, their accounts will be put in suit without respect to persons.

Those who owe said Camfield on other accounts for articles supplied, services &c. performed last year, are requested to settle by that time without fail.

WHEREAS *sundry contracts that I have made for the sales of land have run out, and the land forfeited for want of payment, and in some instances where payments could have been made had they not traded on their property for profits instead of making payments to me, and whereas I am endeavouring to build four forges and an anchor shop in the county of Chittenden the present year, which will be very expensive to me, and I hope beneficial to the public and individuals: for these reasons I am induced to call on those indebted to me for payment, and although I have a reluctance to take forfeitures, yet must declare, that, unless payments are made by the fifteenth day of June next, I shall consider myself at full liberty to take the advantage given to me by the written contracts, and those indebted to me by note or book are requested to make payment by the aforesaid fifteenth day of June to save cost, all kind of produce will be received in payment at my house in Colchester or coal and cordwood for my forge in Colchester or Shelburn. Messrs. Brownall and Spaulding's receipt for coal or cordwood in Colchester and capt. Thomas Hall's receipt at Shelburn as aforesaid will be received in payment.* IRA ALLEN.

Colchester, March 13, 1792. 8t0

TO *be sold at public vendue at the dwellinghouse of mr. James Wilcox, in Bridport, Addison county, on the* 14*th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, so much of the following lots of land in said Bridport, as will pay the state tax granted by the general assembly in October* 1790, *of sixpence on the pound, with legal cost, unless prevented by payment. The first column is the delinquents names, the second the divisions, the third the number of acres, the last the tax due.*

Names.	*Div.*			*Acres*	*Tax*
Henry Ward,			3	100	2s 1d 1-2
Elisha Smith,	1	*pt*	3	252	5 3
Ebenezer Sterns		2	3	262	5 6
Nathaniel Harrington	1	2	3	362	7 6 1-2
Joseph Hastings	1	2	*pt* 3	262	5 6
James Brown	*pt* 1		3	212	4 5 1-2
Simon Stevens		*pt*	3	100	2 1
Archibald Campbell	1	2	3	362	7 6 1-2
James Tilford	1		3	262	5 6
Peter Jones			3	162	3 4
Daniel Tilton		*pt* 2		25	6 1-2
Nathaniel Moore	1	2	3	362	7 6 1-2
Timothy Heald		*pt*	3	132	2 9
Joseph Newmarch	1		3	262	5 6
Thomas Wasson	1	2	3	362	7 6 1-2
John Wasson, jun.	1		3	262	5 6

The tax due is 2/1*d on each hundred acres, besides cost.* *TRUMAN TOWNER, collector.*

Bridport, April 10, 1792. 8t0

THE managers of the GREENMOUNTAIN LOTTERY hereby give public notice that they determine to commence drawing the first class of said lottery on the 26th day of June next.

SAMUEL THOMPSON
AMOS MUZZY
JAMES ROBERTS
JONAS WHITNEY
MATTHEW LONG.

Bennington, April 20, 1792. 8tf

ONE PENNY REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber an indented boy named *DANIEL ALLEN*:—He is nineteen years of age,—whoever will return said boy shall be intitled to the above reward and no charges paid.—All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on the penalty of the law.

JAMES JAMESON.

Manchester, April 24, 1792. 8—0

TICKETS IN THE
GREEN-MOUNTAIN LOTTERY
For sale at the printing-office.

Will Cover,

The ENSUING SEASON, the
NOTED HORSE,

SWEEPER,

AT the stable of the subscriber in Bennington, at the price of ONE DOLLAR single leap, TWO DOLLARS the season, and FOUR DOLLARS to ensure a foal. Payment to be made in grain by the first day of January next.

SWEEPER

Is a FULL BLOODED HORSE, fifteen hands & an half high, elegant built and genteel in carriage; those acquainted with the pedigree of *SWEEPER* need no further recommendation; those who are not, and desire to raise good colts, are requested to call and examine the horse for themselves. As SWEEPER is well known by those acquainted with him to be very sure for getting LARGE GENTEEL COLTS, it is unnecessary to run into the particulars of his pedigree.

MOSES SAGE.

N. B. GOOD Pasturing for MARES if required. 8—0

Bennington, April 20, 1792.

Will Cover,

THE ENSUING SEASON, THE
BEAUTIFUL YOUNG HORSE,

FEARNOUGHT,

AT the Stable of Joseph Stewart in Whitecreek, David Robinson in Bennington, and Daniel Clark in Shaftsbury, in the manner following, viz. Beginning at the said Stewart's on the 1st day of May next, at said Robinson's the third, and at said Clark's on the sixth, and so on three days at each stable thro' the season, at the moderate price of ONE DOLLAR the single leap, TWO DOLLARS the season, FOUR DOLLARS to ensure a foal.

FEARNOUGHT is fifteen hands high, a beautiful sorrel; for built, carriage and activity perhaps equal to any; his speed if doubted may be tried to a reasonable degree; he is out of the noted horse YOUNG BRITON, his dam was a colt of the noted horse JO MILLER, formerly kept by brigadier Ruggles.

JENNINGS BOING.

Bennington, April 23, 1792. 8t0

THE NOTED HORSE *JUNIUS*,

WILL stand and cover this season at the stable of Elkanah Brush in Vergennes, at two dollars the leap, four the season or eight to insure a foal, to be paid in wheat by the first day of January next.

JUNIUS's pedigree is from the best imported horse ever in America, his sire was the noted horse Lath, the swiftest horse ever imported to Newyork, and his dam from old Wildair, who was so noted in England, that he was sent for, and is the only horse ever sent back from America to England, he is a fine dark bay 16 hands high, elegant carriage, strong and well proportioned, and is by good judges esteemed the best horse in this state.—JUNIUS is noted in Newyork, Longisland and Dutchess county for getting fine colts.—The usual price for his covering has been from a half-joe to two guineas the season.

Note—Good pasturing for mares, and the best attendance given.

Vergennes, March 24, 1792. 48tf

That beautiful horse
AIRBALLOON.

WILL cover at the stable of James Seaman in Castleton, the ensuing season at the low price of one dollar the single leap, two dollars the season or four dollars to ensure a foal, payment to be made in wheat by the first of January next.

AIRBALLOON is a full blooded horse, about fifteen hands three inches high, a bright bay with a black main and tail, five years old this spring, high, elegantly built, & genteel in carriage, his pedigree is well ascertained and his reputation for getting fine colts, indisputable, as can be made appear by good authority. To those acquainted with the pedigree of Airballoon, further recommendation is unnecessary, those who are not, and are desirous of raising genteel colts, are requested to call and examine the horse for themselves, and it is presumed if elegant proportion and genteel carriage is capable of pleasing, his appearance will give them much satisfaction.

N. B. Good pasturing for mares if required per mo. 8t0

JAMES SEAMAN.

WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOKS and NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS, for sale at the PRINTING OFFICE.

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

REASON.

A POEM.

REASON, best of heaven's blessings,
Given only to mankind;
Life would not be worth possessing,
Did not reason rule the mind.

When we see capricious fortune,
Striving all the rich to bless,
Reason tells us envy not them,
Riches are not happiness.

When in height of beauty blooming,
Clara exercises pow'r,
Reason whispers in our hearing,
"Beauty is a fading flow'r.

When in pomp and power parading,
Presidents and kings we see;
Reason tells us they are fading,
They must die as well as we.

When fell poverty invades us,
And our lot is slaves to be;
Reason tells us bear with patience,
Time will come we shall be free.

When our passion drags us headlong,
Thro' lust, ambition, av'rice, where
In search of happiness and pleasure,
Reason tells us—'tis not there.

Let pain and poverty attend us,
All our life in trouble spent,
Reason has a balm to send us;
And that balm is call'd CONTENT.

When we're on our deathbed lying,
Full of anguish and of pain;
Reason tells us be of comfort,
You shall surely live again.

—MAXIMS.—

GENTLE manners, virtuous lives,
Make easy husbands, happy wives,
These are the only means we know,
To make a little heaven below.

THE REVERSE.

ANGRY manners, vicious lives,
Make wretched husbands, cursed wives,
And hence such evils take their birth,
As make a little hell on earth.

—CONTENTMENT.—

TWO easy things will satisfy mankind,
An easy fortune and an easy mind,
But the *one* thing, that gives a man content,
Is a good conscience, from a life well spent.

—EPIGRAM.—

I Think, cries Peter, 'tis a pity,
But all the cuckolds in our city,
Collected to one point should be,
And duck'd together in the sea,
No danger risq'd or damage done,
The scene would make a deal of fun.
"Right quoth his wife, who chance was standing near.
"It would be fun—*but can you swim my dear.*"

—ANECDOTE.—

ON the morning before a battle, an officer came to the marshal de Toiras, to ask permission to go and see his father, who he said was at the point of death, in order that he might pay his last duty to him. "Go," replied the general, who readily guessed the cause, "*Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land.*"

THE MORALIST.

TRUE ENJOYMENT *of the* WORLD.

LET not those who are in wealthy and flourishing circumstances, complain of the restraints which religious doctrine attempts to impose on their enjoyments. For, to what do these restraints amount; to no more than this, that by their pleasures, they would not injure themselves nor injure others. We call not to the young to relinquish their gaiety: not to the rich to forego their opulence; nor to the great to lay aside their state. We call on them not to convert gaiety into licentiousness; nor to employ opulence in mere extravagance; nor to abuse greatness for the oppression of their inferiors. While they enjoy the world, not to forget that they are the subjects of God, and are soon to pass into another state.

GENERAL POSTOFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 31, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the first day of June next, for carrying the mails of the United States, on the following post-roads.

In the states of Newyork and Vermont.

1. From Albany, by Schenectady, to Canajoharry,—once a week. The mail to leave Albany every Thursday, at six o'clock in the morning, arrive at Canajoharry on Friday, by ten in the forenoon—leave Canajoharry the same day at one in the afternoon, and return to Albany the next day, by five in the afternoon.

2. From Albany (by Troy and Lansingburg) to Bennington, Manchester and Rutland,—once a week. The mail to leave Albany every Thursday, at six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Bennington the same day, at four in the afternoon.—To leave Bennington on Saturday, at six in the morning, and proceed to Manchester and Rutland; get back to Bennington the next Tuesday; and arrive at Albany by Wednesday noon.

3. From Rutland to Burlington on lake Champlain—once in two weeks. The mail to leave Rutland on every other Monday, at six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Burlington on Tuesday at noon;—leave Burlington on Wednesday at six in the morning, and arrive at Rutland the next day by noon.

☞ The persons who offer proposals for the carriage of this mail, will be pleased to state the terms on which they will carry it once a week.

On Connecticut river.

1. From Springfield in Massachusetts, by Northampton, to Brattleborough in Vermont—once a week. The mail to leave Springfield every Monday, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, and arrive at Brattleborough the next day, at five in the afternoon:—leave Brattleborough the next Saturday at noon, and arrive at Springfield the next Monday by nine in the morning

2. From Brattleborough, by Charleston and Windsor, to Hanover in Newhampshire,—once a week. The mail to leave Brattleborough every Wednesday, at five o'clock in the morning—reach Windsor by five in the afternoon—leave it on Thursday at one o'clock in the afternoon—and reach Hanover at five:—leave Hanover at five o'clock on Friday morning, and arrive at Brattleborough by eleven on Saturday forenoon.

Note 1. If hereafter it should appear that any other times for the arrival and departure of the mails would be more convenient and useful than those above proposed, alterations may accordingly be made.

2. For every hours delay in arriving after the time prescribed in any contracts, the contracter to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

3. The contracts to continue in force until the first day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *postmaster gen.*

N. B. Those who wish to forward proposals to the general-postoffice, for any of the above routs may send them to the postmaster at Bennington, who will forward them in the mail. 7t2

WHEREAS *Wealthean, the wife of the subscriber, has eloped from his bed and board, and behaved in so unbecoming and imprudent a manner as to render it improbable she can ever be reinstated in his favor again, this is to warn all persons against trusting the said Wealthean on his account, as he is determined to pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof.*

JOHN SMITH.

Shaftsbury, April 6, 1792. 5t8

RANAWAY *from the subscriber on the 31st day of January last, a servant boy named JOHN CONLEY, about sixteen years old. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber shall have one penny reward and no charges paid by me.*

DAVID SHELDON.

Rupert, March 13, 1792. 5t8

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in October 1789, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the town of MARSHFIELD, in Orange county (public rights excepted) for the purpose of clearing roads and building bridges in said town—These are therefore to notify said proprietors and landowners as choose to pay said tax in labor, that they have liberty to work out the same, by applying to Isaac Marsh, or either of the subscribers, who are appointed by said act a committee to superintend and lay out said tax, any time between the 15th day of May, and the 15th day of August next.

JACOB DAVIS, } committee.
Wm. CHAMBERLIN, }

Peacham, March 24, 1792. 7W9

AGREEABLE to the line of my duty the treasurers extents must issue immediately after the first of June next, against any collectors of state taxes or part of tax that may be then delinquent in paying in the same according to law: as well those granted Oct. 1791, as those granted previous to that time.

S. MATTOCKS, TREASURER.

Treasurer's office,
Rutland, April 13, 1792.

The subscribers for the

STATUTES OF VERMONT,

ARE informed that their books are now ready for delivery.—In plain binding the price will be one dollar, agreeable to original proposals, but if gilt and lettered 6/8. those who choose to have them finished in the neatest manner are requested to send particularly, and their books shall be furnished accordingly.

Gentlemen are earnestly requested to send for their books, as the burthen of completing them is severely felt by the printer.

Bennington, April 13, 1792.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session at Windsor, in October 1791, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of HANCOCK, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges in said town;—This is therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners in said town, that they have liberty to pay said tax in labor on said roads, any time between the first day of June and the first day of September next, on application to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business, and not afterwards.

THOMAS HODGKINS } committee.
ISAAC CLEMENTS }

Pittsfield. March 20. 1792 7W6

APPLICATION having been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors and landowners of the town of TUNBRIDGE, county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors and landowners in pursuance of act of the legislature of this state, passed at Castleton, October 1790, enabling them to mend certain errors or mistakes in the said proprietors books in said act expressed—These are therefore to warn said proprietors and landowners to meet at the house Elias Curtis, in said Tunbridge the twenty-fourth day of May next, 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting; and to pursue the directions in the above described act, and to do any other business which to them shall appear necessary when met.

ALEXANDER STEDMAN, just. peace.

Tunbridge, March 26, 1792. 7W9

THE proprietors of RANDOLPH, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of nine shillings on each right (public rights excepted) voted by the proprietors at their adjourned meeting holden at Randolph, Nov. 10, 1789—And also a tax of nine shillings, voted by the proprietors at their adjourned meeting held at said Randolph, Feb. 15. 1791, to pay the expense of a law suit in settling the town lines, and other proprietor's charges, as heretofore advertised, are hereby informed that so much of each delinquents right or share of land in said Randolph, as will pay said taxes and costs, will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling-house of Asa Edgerton, esq. in said Randolph, on the first Tuesday of June next, at nine of the clock in the morning, except prevented by previous payment.——The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of eighteen shillings due on each right except otherwise marked.

Silas Adams	Aaron Storrs
Zenas Alden	Bela Turner, 16/4
James Blodget	John Throop
James Blodget, jun.	Moses Vincent
Stephen Bond	David Woodward
Henry Blodget	Asahel Woodward
Benjamin Bigsbe	Jonathan Wales
Elisha Burton	Abraham Welles
Noadiah Bissel	John Woodward
Samuel Benedict	Elihu Hide
Caleb Clark	Joseph Kneeland
Caleb Clark, jun.	Joel Kilburn
Experience Davis	Bilbad Kibby
Asa Egerton	John Lasdel
Beza Woodward	William Lewes
Ezra Egerton	John Mandevel
Ariel Egerton	Andrew McKinney
William Evans	Timothy Mildes
Stephen Fisk	Elijah Pember
Joseph Green	John Payn
John Goodrich	Lemuel Payn
Jeremiah Griswold	Barnabas Perkins, 9p.
Barnabas Halsel, 16/4	Oliver Pinney
David Hedges	Stephen Burroughs
Elijah House	John House, 9p.
Huckins Storrs, 16/4	Jehiel Woodward, 9p.
Edmund Shattuck	James McKinney, 9p.
Experience Storrs	

ZADOCK STEEL, collector.

Randolph, March 26, 1792. 7—9